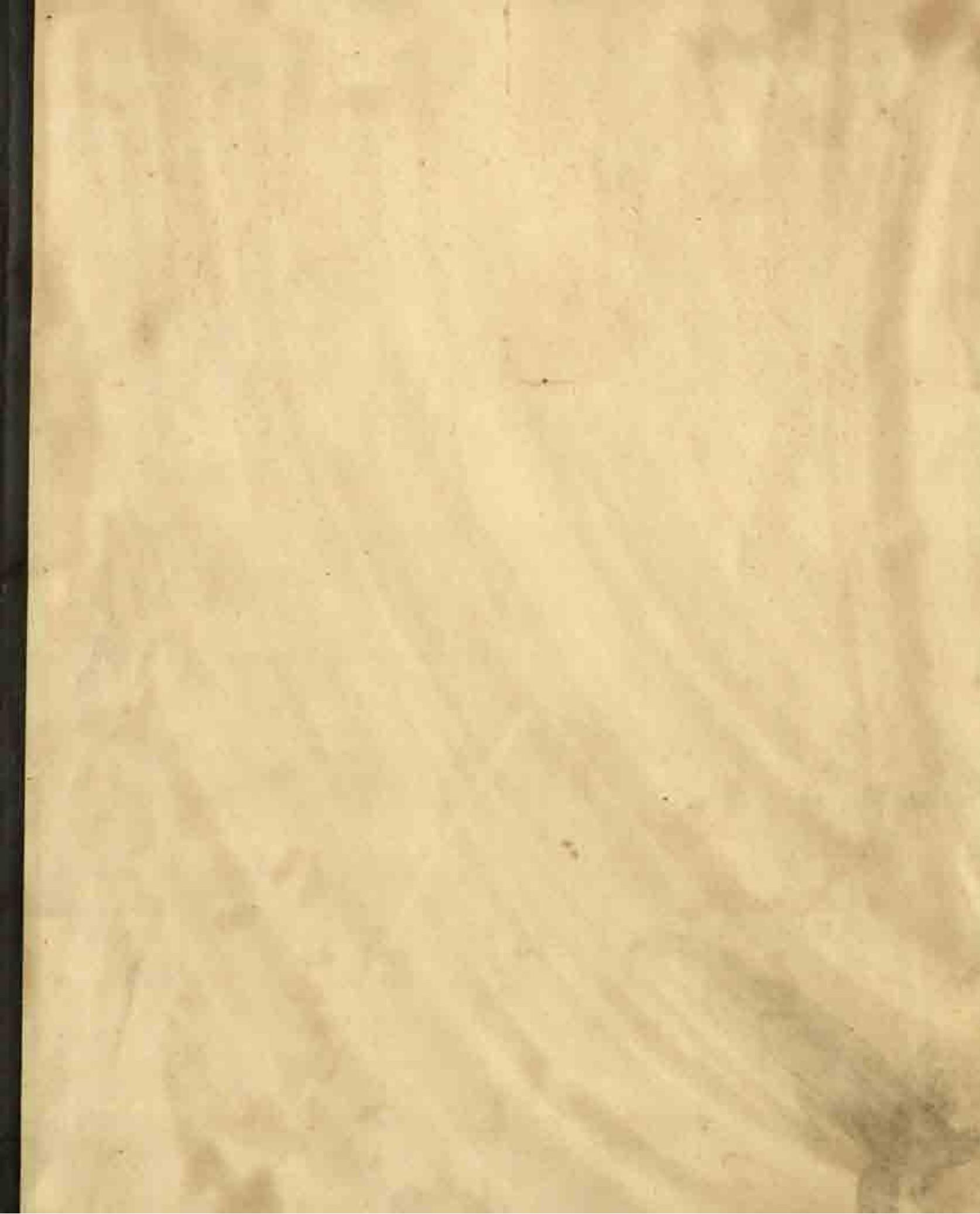


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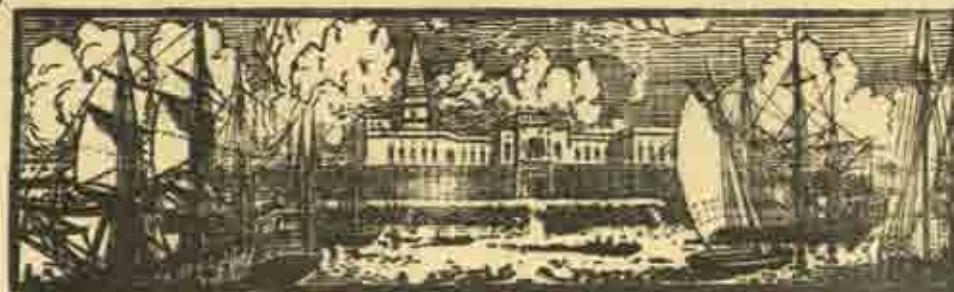
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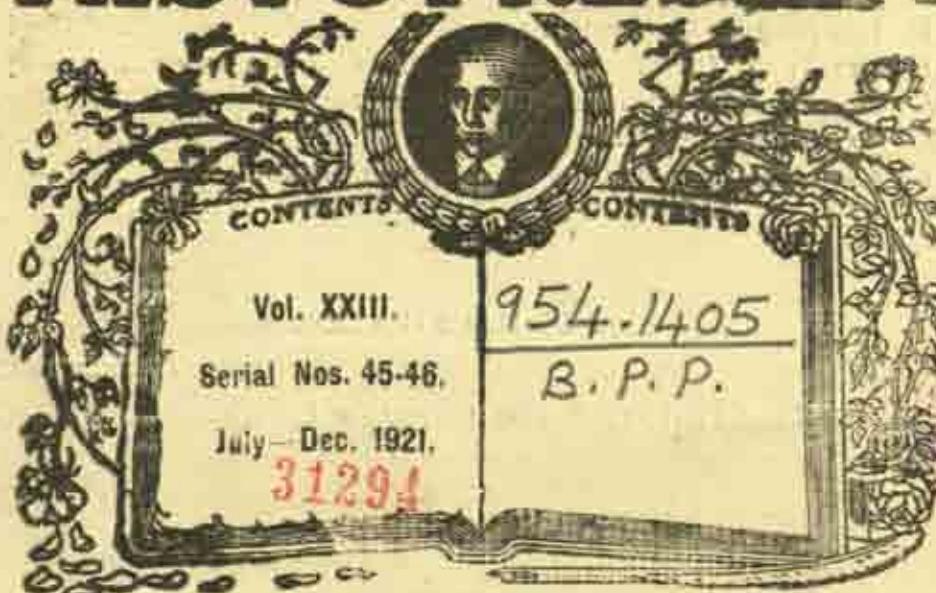
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BENGAL PAST & PRESENT



Vol. XXIII.

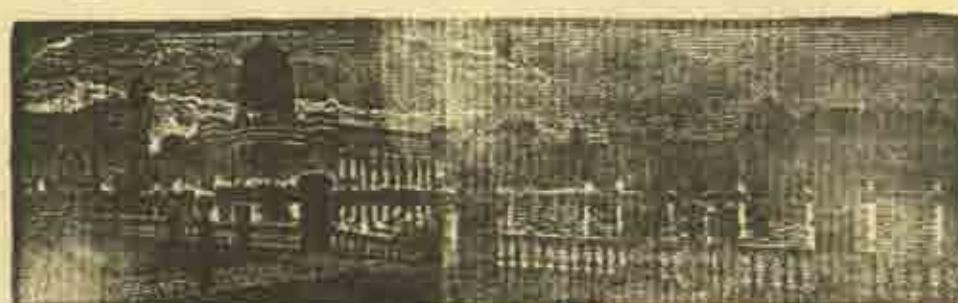
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History of the College of Fort William—II.

[Continued from Vol. XXI.]

COMPILED BY LIEUT.-COL. G. S. A. RANKING, M.A., M.B., I.M.S. (RETIRED).

Mr. Lumsden (6th August, 1810) in a letter to the Secretary regarding the Persian Dictionary to be prepared by Maulvis Kureem Hoosyne, Bader Alee and Meer Hoosyne Alee, calls attention to his former request for Arabic works and says that not a single volume has been added to the Library by anyone of the residents to whom application was authorised. He encloses a list of Persian books required for the compilation of the Dictionary. The Secretary to Government, in reply, states that the necessary steps will be taken to procure the works if possible. One hundred copies of the 2nd volume of the Mishcatul Masabin were received into the College Library on the 14th August, 1810, at a cost of 3200 rupees defrayed by Government.

Dr. Francis Buchanan submits an illustrated vocabulary. On the 31st August, 1810, Mr. James Stuart was appointed a member of the Council of the College of Fort William (Prot. III. 316). On the 14th September, 98 copies of Forster's Sanskrit grammar were transmitted to the College by Government.

Lieutenant Galloway, who says he has been away from his regiment for nine months while occupied with his work on Muhammadan law, now applied to be appointed assistant professor in the College to afford him more facility for his work. The Council, however, were unable to recommend such an appointment, in view of the small number of students in the College and the orders of the Court of Directors for limiting the annual expense to £50,000 rupees. Mr. Lumsden returned to the charge in his endeavour to improve the Arabic and Persian Library of the College. It is quite invigorating to read his letter and one can only wish he could have infused some of his enthusiasm into those to whom he appeals for help. The Residents, he says, have afforded no aid whatever and he appeals to the British Government to establish in Calcutta a noble and splendid library in every department of oriental literature. He also makes a proposition for the engagement of a native Arab of education for the service of the College by whose aid Arabic literature might be greatly advanced in the College. Such a person exists, he says, in Calcutta in the person of one Shaikh Ahmad who has been reduced to poverty by the capture of all his property and that of his employer by a French privateer. Mr. Lumsden now asks Government to sanction the appointment of Shaikh Ahmad to his office at a salary of 100 rupees a month. "I can employ him for the present in the compilation of an extensive miscellany for the students in the Arabic class and will be enabled hereafter by his means to undertake the publication of some of the best of the Arabian poets."

The College Council lent a ready ear to this appeal and on their recommendation all of Mr. Lumsden's proposals met with acceptance. The Government also sanctioned



the printing of Dr. Leyden's Vocabulary of Burman, Malay and Siamese, which had just been submitted by its author (28. 8. 10). Lieutenant Lockett at this time (Sept. 29, 1810) submitted to the Council an application for leave to Arabia, "in order to improve himself in the language of the country, and to accelerate his professional pursuits by the many local advantages likely to be afforded by such an opportunity." The Council forwarded his letter to Government at the same time recommending him for leave for one year, and suggesting that Mr. Lockett should be authorised to purchase a collection of useful Arabic books for the Library of the College, not exceeding on the whole the expense of 5000 rupees. This was granted. The Prem Sagar published by Laloojee Lal Kob was at this time (2nd October, 1810) received into the College Library. Dr. George Babington writing from the General Hospital under date October 30, 1810 asks for copies of the Burma and Malay languages as he is proceeding with the Resident to Ambissam and may be able to add to the vocabulary of the languages used in the Eastern Settlements. Six copies were sent him. Some of the certificates required to be furnished by students before leaving the College afford some amusement. The declaration of debt demanded from them included an explanation of the reasons which led to such debt being contracted. One gentleman says his debt of thirty thousand Sicca Rupees (£3750) "has been occasioned by the purchase of various articles of furniture, plate, books, horses, buggies and other necessities of life." Another pleads the necessity of "providing for the comforts of life." Another more vaguely "unavoidable causes." In all cases the Council granted the necessary certificates so that there does not appear to have been any great strictness in construing the Regulations. Mr. Lumsden made another attempt to obtain certain Persian books, among others the Sirajul Lughat by the help of Captain Baillie, Resident at Lucknow, but without success. Captain Baillie, in a letter to the Chief Secretary, dated October 1810 regrets his inability to purchase any Persian or Arabic Manuscripts or to obtain them on loan, but offers to have them copied under his own superintendence. The Governor-General in Council approved of this suggestion and a list of the books required was sent to Captain Baillie for the purpose of his obtaining copies of such as might be available.

In November, 1810 Mr. Lewis Ferdinand Smith submitted to the College Council a rough copy of his translation of the Chahar Darwesh of Meer Ummum and asks for their support, which was, however, declined on the ground that it would be of no use to the College students. They suggested that it should be printed in England. The title page of a copy of this work in this library is dated Calcutta 1845, but the preface is dated 1st September, 1811, and the dedication to Lord Minto is dated Calcutta, 1st August, 1813.

This work is interesting as being the first translation of the Bagh-o-Bahar. It was from this work that Dr. Forbes took the translation which he published as his own, omitting not only the notes illustrative of native manners and customs but all reference to the real translator.

On the 10th November, 1810 the Collector of Sea Customs at Fort St. George wrote to the Board of Trade regarding two boxes containing books which had lain for some years at the Custom House unclaimed. The books were in good condition

and bore the arms of the University of Oxford. The boxes were marked C. F. W. (College of Fort William?) and as private information was forthcoming that a present of books had been sent some years before by the University of Oxford to the College of Fort William instructions were sent by Government for the transmission of these books to the College Library. These books of which a list will be found at pages 417, 418 and 419 of Proceedings of Council Vol. III. were eventually (in 1836) transferred to the Public Library. A new set of Regulations for the loan of books was promulgated on the 13th December, 1801.

Pages 425 to 427 inclusive of the Proceedings Vol. III. are occupied with a list of Arabic and Persian Books composing the Library of the late "Tafazzul" Hooseyn Khan, in sending which Captain Baillie Resident at Lucknow, states that all of the books "may be procured at any time for the purpose of being copied at this place." At this time 100 copies of the "Cyclopaedia Hindostanica of Wit," were received into the Library. Lieutenant Roebuck writing from 19 Chowringhee dated 4th January, 1811, solicits the sanction of the Council to publish his Naval Dictionary of the Lascari bat" in 200 pages 12mo, and asks for three months' leave to remain in Calcutta to see it through the press. The book was published by subscription in Calcutta, Government taking 100 copies at 8/- a copy. (October, 1811.) Dr. Hunter also in January, 1811 solicited the support of Government to the publication of a Collection of Proverbs in Arabic, Persian, Hindustani and Punjabee. The Government consented to give the usual subscription for 100 copies.

A reward of rupees 500 was awarded to Mirza Jahn Tapish for his translation of the Bahar Danish into verse. (Proc. 25th February, 1811.) On January 31st, 1811 Mr. Joshua Marshman of the Serampore College wrote asking the College to give support to the printing of Chinese works in the Mission Press by recommending Government to grant pecuniary assistance to the undertaking. This scheme included the priming and publication of either the whole of the Imperial Dictionary or a compendium of it. His edition of Confucius had received far more support than he had expected, about seventy more copies having been subscribed for than he had been able to supply. If the Government aid asked for were granted Mr. Marshman proposed immediately to put to press a new edition. The answer received was not very encouraging, though the College Council supported Mr. Marshman's application. The publication of the Soorah and Noojoom-ool-Foolqan were both sanctioned, Government subscribing for 100 copies of each. Dr. Hunter being at this time (21st February, 1811) in expectation of orders to proceed on foreign service, proposed that Lieutenant Galloway and Lieutenant Roebuck should be appointed to act for him. Lieutenant Galloway was subsequently appointed to act as Secretary and Examiner in Arabic and Persian, and Lieutenant Roebuck to act for Lieutenant Lockett as Assistant Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani. Dr. Hunter left the College on the 13th March, 1811 after making over the conduct of his Dictionary and other work to Lieutenant Roebuck.

Maulvi Amanat Ullah retired on the 1st May and was granted a pension of 20/- a month. Mr. Carey was at this time granted an allowance of 150/- a month for the purpose of transcribing Sanskrit manuscripts. The sum of 2000/- was passed to

Maulvi Mahomed Rashid for translating the Persian version of the Hidayah. Lieutenant Galloway was also permitted to employ for a further period of two years, the maulvis and writers to assist him in translating the Koodooree.

Complaints having been received that copies of Lumsden's Persian Grammar sent to England were defective, the first 48 pages only being present, Mr. Lumsden was called upon to remedy the defect and to offer an explanation of the way in which this had occurred. He declined to make good the defect on the ground that Mr. Buchanan had insisted upon sending home these defective copies against Mr. Lumsden's express wish. The question was referred to Government who upheld Mr. Lumsden and ordered that the copies remaining in the College which were defective in wanting the first 48 pages should be sent to England, to those Universities and other Public Libraries which possessed defective copies consisting only of the first 48 pages. Nine copies of this nature were sent home in September, 1811.

Captain Taylor was suffering from fever in September, 1811, and was granted leave on medical certificate to proceed to the Sandheads for a month.

With a view to ascertain whether the students admitted at the College of Fort William had acquired any and what knowledge of the Asiatic languages at the College of Hertford or elsewhere before their admission, it was ordered that when students were admitted the Professors to whose classes they were attached should make a special report upon their qualifications. The Cadet Institution at Barrackpore was abolished about this time, and we find that all the books formerly in use there were sent to the College Library (Sept. 12, 1811).

In consequence of the extension of the Oriental Library of the College it was found that an Assistant Librarian was required. Upon the recommendation of the College Council a native Assistant Librarian was sanctioned on a salary of 40 rupees a month. Maulvi Kureemooddeen was appointed from the 1st October, 1812. On the 16th October, 1811 the College Council addressed Government on the subject of making a present of books to the University of Oxford in return for the valuable books received from that University. These books were to be bound uniformly, and stamped with the College arms, and forwarded to the Honourable Court of Directors for presentation in such manner as they might think proper.

The list of these books appears at pages 76 and 77, Proc. Vol. IV. On the 17th October, Messrs. Palmer & Co., sent by direction of Major C. Stewart a copy of his catalogue of Tippoo Sultan's Library as a present from him to the College.

In a public letter bearing date May 22, 1811 the Court of Directors ordered that for the future Sanskrit should be encouraged and that it should be considered as one of the languages a knowledge of any two of which entitles the student to leave the College and enter on the public-service, and that the examinations should be based on Mr. Wilkin's grammar. They also directed that in future indebtedness on the part of any student should render him ineligible to fill any situation of trust and responsibility.

In January, 1812 some books belonging to the estate of Mr. Speke were offered for sale to the College. The Council agreed to purchase a certain number but as they would not purchase the whole *en bloc* the books were sent to public auction.

At the Council meeting held 13th January, 1812 Mr. Harington informed the College Council that he had received a letter from Dr. Hunter acquainting him that he was to be appointed Superintending Surgeon of the Island of Java and its dependencies on the 1st November, 1811, and he proposed to transmit his resignation of the office of Secretary and Examiner on the publication of the order for his permanent appointment at Java. In consequence of this the Council addressed Government suggesting that Lieutenant A. Lockett should be appointed to succeed Dr. Hunter as Secretary and Examiner, that Lieutenant Galloway should be appointed permanently Assistant Secretary and Examiner, continuing to act as Secretary till Lieutenant Lockett's return. Lieutenant Roebuck was to continue in his acting appointment as Assistant Secretary and Examiner. The concluding paragraph of this letter deserves quoting as shewing their appreciation of Dr. Hunter's services to the College: "We cannot omit the present occasion of acknowledging the eminent and zealous services of Dr. William Hunter to the College, not only during the period he has been attached to it as Secretary and Examiner, but by his voluntary and able assistance at the Public Examinations from the commencement, we believe, of the Institution. The objects of the College in the Hindustani Department have also been essentially promoted by the Dictionary in that language which has been published by Dr. Hunter, and in several other languages by a Collection of Proverbs in Persian, Hindustani, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Punjabee, which is now in the press. Various other works which have been published under the patronage of Government have also been superintended by Dr. Hunter or have been considerably promoted by the aid of his learned labours, abilities and knowledge." The letter is signed by J. H. Harington, J. Fombelle and J. Stuart and is dated 13th January, 1812. The following is Dr. Hunter's letter of resignation:—

Gentlemen, having been appointed Superintending Surgeon of this Island and its dependencies from this date, it becomes incumbent on me to resign the office of Secretary to the College Council. My connection with the institution over which you preside will thus be at an end, but I shall always retain a zealous attachment to its interests and be happy to promote them whenever it is anyhow in my power. Permit me, gentlemen, to return you on this occasion my hearty thanks for the kindness and the aid which I received from you in the execution of my official duties under your orders, and to assure you of the esteem and regard with which I have the honour to be gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

BATAVIA.

The 11th November, 1811.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

On the 17th January 1812 the appointment of Lieutenant Galloway and Lieutenant Roebuck were formally made with effect from 1st November, 1811 the date of Dr. Hunter's resignation. Lieutenant Roebuck evidently had aspirations to succeed Dr. Hunter, and conceived his claims to that appointment to be superior to those of Lt. Galloway. A long letter addressed by him on the 14th January, 1812 sets forth a list of claims to the position of Secretary and Examiner based upon his

services in the past. It appears from this letter (Proc. Vol. IV. pages 115-118) that from May, 1806 till February, 1810, Lt. Roe buck was engaged in collaboration with Dr. Gilchrist in writing Hindustani works which he cites, most of them having been published in Edinburgh. All this work was undertaken during a period of 4½ years when he was in England on account of his health, during which time he was also engaged in teaching Hindustani. Lieutenant Roe buck also refers to the Appendix to Hunter's Dictionary and the Volume of Proverbs upon which he has been engaged since Dr. Hunter's departure. The College Council sent this letter to the Court of Directors who in their letter dated June 6, 1810 inform Lieutenant Thomas Roe buck that "the Court being impressed with a high sense of the value of your labours, they have resolved that you be presented with the sum of Five hundred guineas as a mark of their approbation thereof." *Ost sic omnes!*

On the 10th July, the Court of Directors in para 162-163 of a public General Letter took the Government severely to task for "the encouragement which seems to have been indiscriminately afforded" to the publication of oriental works. "We particularly allude to the Shah Nama, the Dobistán, &c." In forwarding this extract to the Council the Government called for a list of all the oriental works which had been subscribed to by Government from the period of the institution of the College.

The Arabic Miscellany sanctioned by the Council in October, 1810 was now (January, 1812) complete and under the title of *Nufhutool Yemen* was presented to the College who took 100 copies at a cost of 3971 rupees.

The Khezana Amira of Mir Ghulam Ali Azad Bilgrami came up at this time for a reconsideration of the recommendation for its publication which the Council had formerly made to Government. In view of the recent order of the Directors it was resolved that the recommendation should be withheld. The question of adopting measures for encouraging the study of Sanskrit and Arabic by Civil Servants after leaving College now came under consideration, and in communication with the College Council, rewards of 5000 Sicca Rupees were authorised to be given to "such of the Civil Servants as may after leaving the College of Fort William attain such a proficiency in either the Arabic or the Sanskrit languages, as may enable them not only to read with fluency and correctness a book of Moosalmán or Hindoo Law, but clearly to understand and explain it to the satisfaction of the Examiners."

The condition of the Madrissah or Muhammadan College in Calcutta which was founded by Warren Hastings to promote the study of Muhammadan Law, was at this time brought to the notice of the College Council by Dr. Lumsden, who in his letter passes some very severe strictures upon it. He advocates an enquiry into its management and the appointment of a Superintendent versed both in Oriental Languages and in Muhammadan Law. Captain Galloway was pointed out by Dr. Lumsden as being "in every way fit for the situation". Dr. Lumsden calls attention to the absence from any Public Library of a correct copy of any Arabic work in Law, and says that Captain Galloway would be in a position to remedy this glaring defect. This recommendation was forwarded to Government. In reply the Governor-General in Council doubted the expediency of appointing an European gentleman to supervise

the work of the Madrissah, but fully recognised the necessity of bringing that institution more fully under the control of the public officers of Government. To this end Government propose to modify the existing Committee of government and to establish public disputations, when prizes, rewards and literary honours should be conferred on deserving students. Conformably to these sentiments, the Governor-General in Council appointed Dr. M. Lumsden and Lt. A. Galloway to be members of the Committee for the superintendence of the Madrissah.

Mr. William Scollay, Cadet, doing duty with the 1st Batt. 12th N. I. Barrackpore, writes a letter to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent Bart, Commander-in-Chief, in which he applies to be allowed to avail himself of the tuition given at the College of Fort William, in as much as by the abolition of the Seminary at Baraset he has been "deprived of those facilities for an acquisition of the Hindostani language which that establishment formerly afforded." Permission was accorded. Ensign Haughton made a similar request which also received sanction—also Cadet Henry Mc. Kenly. The Governor-General in Council on the 1st May, 1812, authorised a subscription on the part of Government for 100 copies of the English version of the Sanskrit Dictionary proposed to be published by Mr. Wilson in consideration of the encouragement desired by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be given to the study of Sanskrit and of the utility of the work. This was Horace Hayman Wilson's famous translation of Raghunani's Sanskrit Dictionary. The Council also recommended Mirza Kauzim Ulee's Barah Mansa or Dustoos-ool-Hisid to Government for support. The Qoolyst-i-Mirza Jan Tuppish was presented by the author to the College. (Proc. 30. 5. 12). He received a reward of 200. Lieutenant Lockett returned from Arabia at the end of June and Lieutenant Roebuck's services to the College ceased from the 22nd June, 1812. Two more military students, Lieutenants Ayton and Eshaw, were admitted in July, but the Council recommended that no more similar applications should be entertained as the College had now as many as the Professors could teach. Lieutenant Galloway having been appointed Agent for the manufacture of Gunpowder at Allahabad, Lieutenant Roebuck was appointed Assistant to the Secretary and Examiner to the College of Fort William from 12th July, 1812. He at once reported upon the progress made with Dr. Hunter's Dictionary and asked for a continuance of the allowance for the Maulvis and writers engaged on it for another year. The Government, however, decided to await Dr. Hunter's return previously to deciding on the necessity for this step. On the 5th June, Dr. Lumsden wrote a long letter to the Council on the question of the continuance or otherwise of the Shah Nama, the first volume of which had at length been deposited in the College Library. 500 copies had been printed at a cost of 7747 rupees of which 5000 rupees had been already advanced. The question was referred to the Governor-General in Council who decided that in view of the recent remarks of the Court of Directors, and the disapprobation they expressed, the further publication of the Shah Nama was undesirable, and it must be abandoned pending reference to the Court of Directors. Lieutenant Lockett on the 11th August, submitted a claim for 6153 rupees which he had actually lost by the arrangements made for the performance of the duties during his absence from the 24th December, 1810 to the

22nd June, 1812. In the course of this letter he offers an explanation of the chapter of accidents which led to his prolonging his leave beyond the twelve months originally granted him. Delay of various kinds, stress of weather, inability to procure passage, pirates in the Persian Gulf necessitating an overland journey of 1200 miles to Bagdad, prevented his arrival at Ispahan before the 17th July. From thence he sought to proceed to Bagdad hoping to reach there by the end of August but was forbidden to proceed by Sir Gore Ouseley, His Majesty's Ambassador at the Persian Court, on account of the hostilities which had broken out in Turkish Koordistan. He was accordingly obliged to retrace his steps and reached Busheer on the 5th September. He was loath to return to India without accomplishing at least a part of his original programme. He determined therefore to proceed, and embarked on an Amb Buglah for Bussorah, where he arrived on the 22nd September. Being disappointed there in his search he set out for Bagdad by the river Tigris, but was attacked on the way by a body of Arabs and after having narrowly escaped with his life was obliged to return to Bussorah, a distance of nearly 200 miles. Here he remained three days and made another venture to reach Bagdad, this at last he effected on the 14th of October after travelling over part of the Arabian Desert, Chaldeæ and Mesopotamia and "encountering on the way every sort of distress, fatigue and peril." He remained at Bagdad studying till the 22nd of January, 1812, when he left for India, but being delayed at Bassorah till the 26th March, he arrived at Bombay on the 27th April, finally reaching Calcutta on the 22nd June, 1812. Lieutenant Lockett represented the hardships he had undergone on his literary journey, and while not asking for any reward prayed for an exemption from actual loss by deductions made from his salary. His expenses had been heavy, far exceeding the amount of his full salary for the time he had been absent. "I have kept," he says, "in my employ for the last year a learned Arab of Bagdad, on a salary of 200 rupees a month, besides a native of this country who accompanied me on an allowance of 100 rupees more. All these expenses, I am aware might have been avoided by remaining in India, but I should in that case have been deprived of the means of prosecuting other objects which I still think of higher consideration, and which I had always conceived to be intimately connected with the interests of this Institution. The Council in forwarding Lieutenant Lockett's address "for the consideration of Government, recommended that he should be reimbursed to the extent of 3083 rupees the actual loss sustained by him by the reduction of his salary for seven months twentytwo days from the 9th March to 1st November, 1811, from 600 to 400 rupees per mensem. This amount was refunded by order of Government. Shaikh Ahmad, the editor of the "Nufshutool-Yumun" and "Ikhwanooos-Safa" was now permitted to publish a selection from the Ulf-Luelu, Government subscribing for 100 copies (25th September, 1812). On October 8, 1812 Dr. Carey informed the College Council that Mr. H. T. Colebrooke had generously offered to leave his whole library of Sanskrit books, with the exception of two or three, in Dr. Carey's care, in order that they might be copied for the College Library on condition that when copied they should be sent to him in England, free of expense. Dr. Carey earnestly entreated the Council to avail themselves of this offer. The Council called upon him

for an estimate of the probable cost, when Dr. Carey replied that no expense would be incurred beyond the 150 rupees a month already allowed and the cost of removing, packing, and transmitting the books to England. The death of Dr. Leyden, during 1812, called forth a most feeling allusion to him from Lord Minto at the public disputations held on the 30th September, 1812.

A public letter from the Honourable Court of Directors dated 14th February, 1812, called attention to the want of discipline commonly reported to exist in the College of Fort William and the prevalence of dissipation and extravagance among the students. They hinted that if these rumours were true, abolition of the College would become necessary, and called for an immediate report upon the state of the College from the Council as regards the standard of proficiency attained by the students as well as their habits. The Council called upon the Examiners to report in detail upon the standards of the qualifying examinations and of that for the degree of honour, and while advertiring to the opinion expressed as to the decline of scholarship in the College asked the Examiners to express an opinion as to the causes of such decline, if it really existed. Dr. Carey replied recommending the raising of both standards, and attributing the failing off to laziness and neglect of attendance on lectures. Mr. Lumsden boldly attributed the want of success to the attitude adopted towards the College by the Court of Directors who tolerated rather than cherished it. When this evil is corrected he considers there will be no difficulty in establishing an effective system of discipline. The distribution, both of rewards and punishments, he regarded as very unequal, and proposed several new regulations to enforce the necessary disciplinary system; he advocated. Without such discipline the raising of the general standard of proficiency would be impossible. Captain Taylor was of opinion that as regards Hindustani the standard had never been high, but he lamented the want of consideration shewn to the Hindustani instruction. Hertford College, where it was treated with something like contempt. Captain Lockett owing to his absence from the last two examinations (1811 and 1812) did not feel competent to give an opinion as to the comparative condition of learning in the College. He stated that a general opinion was abroad among the students that the College was to be abolished and that linguistic acquirements would be no longer demanded. He also adverts to the paramount necessity of a system of restraint and discipline if the objects of the College are to be fully released.

Mr. Roebuck also lays stress in his reply upon the prevalent idea that the College was to be abolished, and this idea, he was sure, was answerable for the inattention to lectures of many students. He evidently was not much impressed with the instruction in oriental languages imparted at Hertford College and says that everything shows that it is to the Fort William College alone that we must look for any great progress in the oriental languages.

The Council, in their reply, reviewed the history of the College from its foundation: the provisions for control of the students at its first inception, including the public table, which they consider by excluding students from general society, led to habits of emulation in dissipation and extravagance. They praised highly the conduct of the students who had passed through the College at Hertford, and thought that

the excellence of their behaviour could be no accidental circumstance. They did not consider that the abolition of the College would in any way remedy the dissipated tendencies of those students who had given way to them, while on the other hand the College had remedied the injurious influences to which writers were exposed in Calcutta before its institution. Then they could be indolent without attracting attention, now if indolent their indolence attracted public notice and could be remedied. Taking everything into consideration the Council were satisfied that the junior servants of the Company could not pass the first twelve months of their service in India more profitably for themselves or the public service, than at the College. On the question of the state of learning in the College the Council guided by the Reports of the Professors and Examiners could not admit that there had been any sensible decline in the general proficiency of the students. In conclusion, they trust they have shewn that the dissipation complained of is more imaginary than real and that there has been no such failure in the efficiency of the institution as to require the Honourable Court entirely to supersede the College by that at Hertford. They point out forcibly the impossibility of obtaining in England the advantages enjoyed in India for studying the oriental languages. This in fact was proved by the result of the examinations of the Hertford College students upon joining the College of Fort William. Should it be decided to maintain the College they "are persuaded that the Honourable Court by communicating the assurance of their decided support to the Institution will take one of the most effectual measures that can be adopted for maintaining its future energy."

A number of Hindustani books were called for from the College of Fort William in October, 1812, for supply of the requirements of the College of Fort St. George. A reprint of the East Indian Guide prepared by Dr. Gilchrist was considered advisable if it could be arranged for. Special orders were issued by the Government of Fort St. George for the encouragement of the junior officers of the military and medical services sanctioning the issue to them of Hindustani books from the Board of Superintendence of the College of Fort St. George. This order was made applicable to senior officers on the special recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. A fount of Persian types was also purchased for the College of Fort St. George. The Board also applied to Government for a list of all Telugu works published at the Fort William College.

On the 15th November, 1812, Captain John Brigo wrote to the Secretary of the College of Fort William from Jauhah, with reference to his translation of Ferishta's last volume of the History of India. He states he has compared Dow's and Johnathan Scott's Histories with Ferishta's text and finds them very unsatisfactory. He says "with such materials as a basis I have it in contemplation at some future time to write the "History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Empire in India." Captain Brigo asks to be allowed the assistance of the College Library. The Council reply that they will grant Captain Brigo access to such books in the College Library as he may require. Lieutenant Roebuck was suffering from fever early in January, 1813 and for two months' sick leave to go either to sea or up the river. His certificate is signed by R. Keys, M. D., Presidency Surgeon.

Mr. Lewis F. Smith on the 6th January, 1813, approached the Council with a proposal to publish the text of the Bagh-o-Bahar with his translation and notes, but the Council after consulting the Hindustani Professor (Captain Taylor) declined to subscribe although Captain Taylor was of opinion that the book was the most valuable class book and ought not to be allowed to go out of print. He did not, however, think a translation would be useful. On the 17th February, the Council recommended Government to give the usual subscription for 100 copies of a new edition of the Bagh-o-Bahar published by Ghulam Akbar, one of the College Munshis, at a cost of 1800 sicca rupees. In March, 1813 subscription was also given to an Arabic Miscellany to be prepared by Shaikh Ahmad in prose and verse (*Hideekutool Afrah*).

Pages 381-389 Proceedings Vol. 4, are occupied with a list of oriental works printed at the expense of Government or the publication of which has been encouraged by a subscription on the part of Government since the Institution of the College of Fort William. Lieutenant Lockett in submitting this list points out that it has been possible in every case to give the cost of printing several of the books, owing to particulars of the expenditure of sums paid in the aggregate not having been entered in the Cash Books. The sum total given amounts to 2,64,105-6-1.

Pages 390 to 411 are occupied with descriptive notes of each of the works mentioned in the foregoing list.

Dr. Hunter's death occurred at some period between October, 1812 and March, 1813.

On the 17th March, 1813, Captain Taylor, Professor of Hindustani, applies to the College Council to allow him to edit the new edition of the late Dr. Hunter's "Hindustani Dictionary" from the materials which are amongst Dr. Hunter's papers which he was prepared to purchase if they were not public property. In reply, the Council while commanding Captain Taylor's public spirit and zeal for oriental learning and the reputation of the College, thought it was advisable to postpone the question for the present. The reason for this appears in a letter written on the 25th March, 1813, by Lieutenant Roebuck on his return from sick leave, stating that he stands publicly pledged to Dr. Hunter and the College Council for the publication of Dr. Hunter's Hindustani Dictionary. Lieutenant Roebuck quotes an extract from Dr. Hunter's letter to the College Council, dated 9th March, 1811, in support of his claim.

Mr. Mathew Lumsden in April, 1813, wrote to the College Council advocating the appointment of a Medical Officer to attend the officers of the College citing the case of two of those officers whose lives had been sacrificed to unskilled medical attendance. In Dr. Hunter's time, Mr. Lumsden says, there was no difficulty as he was always ready to give his advice and assistance but since his death there is no one to apply to in cases of serious illness. The Governor-General, however, refused to sanction such an appointment.

The first two officers to obtain the reward of 5000 rupees offered by Government for proficiency in either Arabic or Sanskrit were—

Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland	...	...	... in Sanskrit.
Mr. T. Prinsep	...	...	... in Arabic.

The decease of Maulvi Meer Ubdoole Uleb, one of the Native Assistants in the oriental department at the East India College on the 13th October, 1812 was notified to the College Council in public letters, dated 4th November, 1812. It was not proposed to supply his place.

H. H. Wilson applied for subscription to his poetical translation of the "Megha Duta" on the 7th June, 1813. He proposed to print the text with the translation. The Governor-General authorised subscription for 100 copies.

Shaikh Ahmad's book of Arabic correspondence, entitled the "Ujubool-Oojah" was completed and received into the College Library in July, 1813. As the period of three years, for which he had been originally appointed, was fast expiring, Mr. Lumsden recommended to the Council that Shaikh Ahmad should be permanently appointed to the Arabic Establishment at a salary of 100 rupees a month. Upon the strong recommendation of the Council, the Governor-General in Council appointed Shaikh Ahmad as requested by Mr. Lumsden. (30th July, 1813).

Captain Roebuck in a long letter, dated 9th July, 1813, applied to the Council for help in publishing a completely new edition of Dr. Hunter's Hindustani Dictionary. He mentions that he is in possession of a complete fount of small Arabic type designed by Mr. William Martin for Dr. Wilkins, and sent out to Messrs. Palmer & Co. from whom he had purchased it. He had also written to England for a corresponding Roman type. These two had cost together 2000 rupees.

He asks for a grant of 100 rupees a month for one year, the period within which he hopes to have the work ready for the Press, and asks also that Government will subscribe for 100 copies at the usual rate. This request was submitted to Government with the recommendation of the Council on the 22nd July. On the 2nd August, Dr. Hunter's Executors, Messrs. Inlack and Guttenenden & Co. wrote to Government claiming the manuscript materials for the Dictionary as part of Dr. Hunter's Estate and asking Government to purchase them. Should Government decline to purchase, the Executors would wish to take other measures for the disposal of the property as might be most beneficial to the interests of the concerned under the late Dr. Hunter's will.

Captain Roebuck objected to this and claimed that, he was by arrangement with Dr. Hunter entitled to proceed with the publication and receive all profits derived from it. Eventually as appears from the correspondence Captain Roebuck and the executors came to an agreement to this effect that the Dictionary should be published under his superintendence.

In October, 1813, Graves Chamney Haughton Ensign 1st Batt. 2nd Regt. N. I. proposed to compile a new Persian Dictionary. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Lumsden, Government permitted him to draw 80 rupees a month for 18 months for two learned natives to assist him in his undertaking. Ensign Haughton was one of nine young officers permitted by the Commander-in-Chief to study in the College. It was customary then for leave of absence to be granted to young officers for this purpose for six or eight months but the number was only limited in consequence of the time of the Professors being fully occupied with the regular students of the College. The Governor-General in Council in a long minute, bearing date 1st

October, 1813, recognised the urgent necessity for providing means of instruction for young officers in the native languages, and was of opinion that the College of Fort William would be the most suitable place for providing this instruction. To this end, however, an increase in the teaching staff of the College was essential and this would be attended with far less expense than the institution of a separate military College. The number of military students to be admitted was raised to twenty and two assistant professors were to be appointed "one for Arabic and Persian and the other for Sanskrit, Hindustani, Bengali and other kindred Indian languages." The military students admitted to the College will be allowed the aid of Munshis and honorary and pecuniary rewards will as at present be open to them in common with the other students of the College. The additional expense resulting from this change was to be considered a Military charge and carried to the debit of the Military Department. His Lordship in Council was of opinion that the additional expense would prove to be considerably short of the charge on account of the Establishment at Barasat which had been abolished.

The two Assistant Professors were to draw 400 rupees a month exclusive of their full military allowance in cases where the selection is made from the military branch of the service. The total expenses were estimated at 30,266 rupees annually. Captain Weston was appointed Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian and Lieutenant Price, Assistant Professor Sanskrit, Bengali and Hindustani, each on the above allowances. The privileges of entering the College were to be enjoyed equally by Bengal, Fort St. George and Bombay Officers.

Writers' Buildings were again put under repair in November, 1813. The Native Professors of Hindustani at Hertford College seem to have been useless, as Captain Taylor, Professor of Hindustani in the College of Fort William reports in October, 1813, that "hitherto the acquisition of Hindustani seems to have been entirely neglected at Hertford" and asks for an assistant in the Hindustani Department to teach the rudiments of that language. His class, he says, consists of 34 students and will soon be largely increased. The Council forwarded Captain Taylor's application with a strong recommendation and Government sanctioned the appointment, Lieutenant Russell Martin of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry being the first to hold the appointment. The College Council were most liberal in the assistance they afforded to young military officers by lending or even making them presents of such books as they were in need of and could not afford to purchase.

Early in 1814, the Professors Messrs. Carey, Lumsden and Taylor submitted to the Council modifications which seemed to them desirable to be introduced in the regulations for the admission of military officers as students in the College. They proposed (1) that an examination of all officers desirous of joining the College should be held and admission regulated by the results of such examination; (2) that they should be put on exactly the same footing as other students with regard to lectures, examinations and eligibility for prizes. Even though the military students would be selected body of students whereas the civil students were promiscuously admitted without examination. (3) Rigid enforcement of disciplinary measures: they considered that the system in force of punishing idlers by detaining them for years perhaps at the

College was radically bad, leading them into habits of idleness, dissipation and debt. They advocated a return to the original system of expulsion. (4) The abolition of the system of permanent establishment of Munshis, a system which encouraged the idle among them. (5) They also asked for the re-institution of two vacations of one month each as at the original foundation of the College. These vacations were abolished in the year 1806 by Statute.

These alterations were embodied in the Fourth Chapter of Statutes published July 1, 1814.

Upon the decision to abandon the Shah Nama before referred to, the manuscript lent to Dr. Lumsden by the Nawab Vizier 28 in number were returned together with an elegantly bound copy of the only volume which had been published. On the 28th January, 1814, Dr. Carey submits a list of Sanskrit works copied under his superintendence for the Honourable Court of Directors: V. Proc. 54, 55. Mr. Lumsden again brought forward the question of appointment of a medical man to attend the native officers of the College (9th March, 1814) but the Council felt compelled to decline to forward the letter to Government. On the 31st March, Mr. Atkinson submitted to the Council a specimen of a free translation of the story of Sohtab, which he proposed to publish with the Persian text and asked for the support of the Government which was given on the recommendation of the College Council.

In May, the Bombay Government made an application from one of their Surgeons, Dr. Kennedy, the text of a general request for the admission of Bombay Government Servants to participation in the privileges of the Fort William College. The Governor-General in Council, however, did not think expedient to comply.

In consequence of the representation by a military student of his inability to afford the purchase of the books necessary to his course of study in the College, the Council represented to Government the necessity for supplying books on loan to students and this was sanctioned, subject to their becoming liable to pay the value of any such book lost or destroyed by them. On the 6th June, 1814 the Asiatic Society by their Secretary, Mr. H. H. Wilson forwarded a set of the Asiatick Researches, containing eleven volumes for the use of the College Library. In return, the Council presented the Asiatic Society with copies of all the works published since the former presentation in April 4, 1810 (List on pp. 149, 150 Proc. V.).

The military students were allowed to occupy quarters in Fort William, free of charge, but on the 9th June, 1814, they addressed a letter to the Secretary of the College Council asking to be allowed the house rent of their rank as they found the life in barracks extremely opposed to every kind of mental application. Their request was not complied with, on economical grounds. The publication by Captain Roebuck of the "Khirad Afroz" was sanctioned by Government on the 16th September, 1814. Captain Lockett applied for leave to England in October, 1814, in order to put through the press his work in Persia and Arabia embodying the account of his recent travels. He also pleaded his bad state of health. The Council recommended his being granted the eighteen months' leave asked for. A further letter from Captain Lockett states his desire of presenting to the University of Dublin a copy of all the oriental works published under the patronage of the College of Fort William since its founda-

tion. Some of these he had obtained by purchase but others were not of print and could only be obtained from the College Library. These books the Council of the College presented to Captain Lockett on the 19th December, 1814.

Pages 266 to 277 inclusive of Vol. V. Proceedings are occupied with a list of manuscripts purchased by Captain Lockett in Persia and Arabia for the College (See Appendix C. Bibliography) at a cost of 3977 sicca rupees. On the 29th November, 1814, Dr. Lumsden also applied for leave for 12 months supporting his application by a medical certificate. Dr. Lumsden had had no leave during the thirteen years he had been attached to the College and wished to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, embarking on the "Orient" on the 7th January, 1815. The leave was granted and Major Weston, Assistant Professor, was appointed to act for Dr. Lumsden. Dr. Lumsden was granted full pay and allowances during this leave (Letter dated 13th December, 1814). The College Council at the request of Government to nominate a successor to Major Weston, selected Ensign David Bryce, but apparently this officer's services were not available.

It appears that there was no Scotch Church in Calcutta at this period and a committee had been appointed to report upon the measures necessary for appointing a Minister of the Church of Scotland to perform the Divine Service at the Presidency. The committee reported that they were proceeding to ascertain as nearly as possible the extent of congregation for whom it will be required to erect a church but that they were of opinion that it would be expedient in the meantime to provide a temporary place of worship and that the Hall of the College appeared to be in every respect suited to the purpose. The College Council raised no objection provided the arrangement did not interfere with the business of the College.

Mr. Haughton intimated to the Council his inability to proceed for the present with his Persian Dictionary on account of his departure for Europe for the recovery of his health. He reports having made a very considerable progress in the fourteen months during which he had been engaged upon this work.

On the 3rd January, 1815, Captain Roebuck was appointed to officiate as Secretary during Captain Lockett's absence or until further orders, and Mr. James Atkinson was appointed Assistant Secretary and Examiner during the same period. In as much as the duties of this appointment included teaching, Mr. Atkinson endeavoured to avoid undertaking the full duties, pleading interference with his official engagement at the Mint. He expressed his willingness to perform the duties of the Assistant Secretary but wished another gentleman to be appointed to the office of Examiner. He would be willing to give up 300 rupees of the 800 rupees attached to the combined offices. Neither the College Council nor the Government would hear of this, but as Mr. Atkinson was inflexible in his resolve not to undertake any work of instruction, the Council refused to admit him and reported this fact to Government. They recommended that the office should be left vacant for the present and its salary of 800/- be applied as follows:—400/- rupees to Major Weston whilst acting as Arabic and Persian Professor in addition to his salary as assistant professor and the remaining 400/- to a competent person who might be employed to officiate as assistant professor in the Persian language. In the meantime Mr. Atkinson had been relieved of his

duties at the Mint and Government in a letter of the 18th February, 1815, conclude that no objections now exist on the part of Mr. Atkinson to perform all the duties of the office of Assistant Secretary and Examiner and consequently no orders need be passed. 400/- a month extra allowance was sanctioned to Major Weston as officiating professor.

Lieutenant Price, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali at this time February, 1815, submitted for the approval of the College Council a dictionary of the "Prem Sagar" which he had prepared. Government subscribed for 100 copies.

Dr. Carey's "Batrish Singhasan" was also received in the same month. Ensign Bryce had been appointed acting assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian, but as his services were urgently required in the field, Lieutenant Coulthard, who was then studying in the College was appointed Assistant Professor of Persian in the place of Ensign Bryce, whose services were asked for from the C. in C. as soon as he could be spared.

The house occupied by the College being found in many respects inconvenient, it was notified to Messrs. Fairlie Fergusson & Co. that it would be relinquished at the end of April and at the same time Government were asked to sanction the Council's taking the house occupied by the Military Paymaster General for the purpose of the College. Sanction was accorded to this proposal (P.L. dated 21. 2. 1815).

The Court of Directors in a letter dated 22nd July, 1814, ordered the discontinuance of the rewards of money for proficiency in oriental languages, considering that the Honorary Prizes of Medals and Books together with the improved prospects of promotion afforded them by their passing in the languages were "a sufficient incitement to study and application."

The Council recommended to Government that this order should be held in abeyance for a certain period, in justice to those civil servants, who on the faith of the orders of the 10th April, 1813 had incurred expense in acquiring the languages. The Council further recommended that for the future a Degree of Honour in two languages at least should be demanded as the qualification for appointment to the post of Examiner, and in the case of Professor or Assistant Professor the qualification required should be a Degree of Honour in the particular language or languages to be taught by them. The Vice-President in Council declined to accept the latter suggestion, and replied that each case of a civil servant claiming to be indemnified for the expense incurred in acquiring the languages in which they had attained proficiency, must be considered on its own merits. Mr. Stuart in his minute of 24th June, 1815, pressed for the resubmission of the proposal regarding the minimum qualification considering that Government had misconceived the intention of the College Council. Mr. Harington considered that the best means of securing the efficiency of Professors and Examiners would be by inserting a rule in the Statutes to the effect proposed.

Mr. Fombelle urged the submission to Government of the minutes written by Messrs. Stuart and Harington. The proposal was finally adopted (P.L. 4th July, 1815) and a rule enacted in the Statutes of 1816. (Fifth chapter of Statutes para : V.) Government at this time (18th February, 1815) presented Dr. Marshman with a donation of 8000 acres rupees in consideration of his zealous exertions in promoting

a knowledge of the Chinese Language and Literature by the publication of his Grammar of the Chinese Language and at the same time took fifteen copies of the work of which 10 were to be sent to the Honourable Court of Directors and 5 were to be retained in the Fort William College.

Mr. Roebuck having been asked by the Council of the College exactly when his edition of Hunter's Hindustani and English Dictionary would be finished replied that the state of his health and the want of leisure from official duties rendered it exceedingly difficult to comply with their request. He hoped, however, to be able to complete the work within two years, and the grant of 100/- a month was recommended to Government for continuance for that period.

Five hundred copies of Morrison's Chinese Grammar printed at the Seminary Press, were supplied to the College in September, 1815, and 40 of these were sent to the Court of Directors.

The Court of Directors in a public letter, dated 19th May, 1815, directed the discontinuance of the system under which military students were admitted to the College. Their orders were based upon two grounds, the extra expenditure involved and the alleged extravagant habits of the students. The Governor-General (Lord Minto) was unwilling to suspend the operation of the system and consequently called upon the College Council for a statement as to extra expenditure and for a full investigation as to the alleged habits of extravagance among the students.

The Accountant-General (Mr. W. Egerton) was accordingly asked to furnish a report of the expenses incurred on account of the Military Department of the College from the time they were first incurred and also to state in what degree the charges of the Civil Department of the College have fallen short of the annual amount of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.

The Accountant-General's report shewed that the total disbursements on account of the College at Fort William for the three years 1812/13, 1813/14 and 1814/15 amounted to Sicca Rupees 5,82,266-11-9, and the total disbursements on account of the Military Department for the years 1813/14 and 1814/15 (under the order of Government dated 1st October, 1813) including a military charge incurred in the year 1813/14 previous to the operation of those orders, amounted to Sicca Rupees 51,427-9-7. Certain items were included in this which were not properly chargeable to the expenditure on account of the College. Defecting these the average of the three years was found to be 1,51,504 rupees. The excess expenditure was due to several causes namely an under-estimate of the salaries of the Professors and other European Officers of the College which was originally estimated at 66,000 but in the year 1812/13 amounted to 69,683 owing to an extra charge caused by the absence of Lieutenant Lockett. Again it had been estimated that it would not be necessary to provide for the house rent of students, but the number of students having been more than could be accommodated in Writers' Buildings, an extra charge on this account was of necessity incurred amounting to 10,000/- nearly in the three years. Further, in the year 1813, the system of money prizes which had been discontinued in 1806 was again revived leading to an increased payment of in round numbers 17,500 Rupees. The increased number of students necessitated a corresponding increase in the establishment of

Native Teachers with the result that the 51,000 rupees allotted to this head of expenditure was exceeded by 500/- in 1812/13, by 600/- in 1813/14 and by 800/- in 1814/15. The allowance of 20,000/- for "contingent expense" had however not been exceeded; in fact the actual expenditure on this head had been considerably less than the estimate namely 13,000, 9000 and 11,000/- in the three years respectively. The Secretary to the College Council in furnishing a list of the Military students admitted to the College reported that their conduct had been uniformly satisfactory as might have been expected in the circumstances under which they were admitted to the benefits of the College and in not one single instance had occurred to warrant the supposition that any one of them was given to habits of extravagance or guilty of any irregularity of conduct whatever.

On the 17th January, 1816, Dr. Lumsden reported his return from leave to the Cape of Good Hope and resumed his post as Arabic and Persian Professor at the College. In consequence of Dr. Lumsden's return, the services of Lt. Courthard were no longer required. The Council acknowledged the able and satisfactory discharge of his duties in notifying to Government the necessity for dispensing with his services.

This explanatory statement by the College Council would they hoped satisfactorily account for the small surplus of disbursement in the three years named. Their statement went on to shew that the average expenditure on account of the admission of military students was only Rs. 30,520/- per annum whereas the sanctioned estimate for 20 military students annexed to the Resolution of Government passed on the 1st October, 1813, was Rs. 30,266/-.

By general orders of 7th February, 1814, the number of military students was increased to 30, and 27 were actually admitted in 1814, in addition to 8 admitted in the two preceding years, thus bringing the total number in that year to 35. The College Council further expressed their regret that the Honourable Court of Directors had judged it proper to direct the "immediate discontinuance and entire abolition of the Military Department of the College." This letter dated the 30th January, 1816 is well worth perusal in its entirety. It is to be found in Council Proceedings of 12th Feby. 1816. Reference is made in it to the Discourse of the Acting Visitor at the Public Disputation held in July, 1815, (See Roebuck's Annals pp. 470 &c.) on the benefits of the College, with reference to the allegations of reckless extravagance on the part of the students and his concluding statement that instances of deviation from the maxims and rules of prudence were exceptions to the general system of conduct observable among the students of the College. The Council strongly represented the desirability of continuing the Military Department of the College and with a view to provide funds for this purpose recommended the discontinuance of the rewards of 1000/- for high proficiency continuing only the honorary rewards of medals and Degrees of Honour, not because the money reward could be considered in any way disproportionate to the labour involved in obtaining the certificate, but having regard to the urgent necessity for reducing the total expenditure of the College. They conclude by heartily commending the Assistant Professor Major Weston and Lieutenants Price and Martin, whose services must be dispensed with if the Military Department is finally abolished.

The Governor-General, in replying to this report, expressed his satisfaction at the proofs afforded that the objections urged by the Honourable Court of Directors were based upon misapprehension and hoped that it would be found possible to maintain the Military Department without exceeding the total amount originally sanctioned for the expenses of the College. His Lordship in Council adverted to the necessity for having a regular supply of officers well qualified to supply the place of Professors in the College, in cases of vacancy and considered it would be improvident to subject a Public Institution like the College of Fort William entirely to the operations of chance in the provision of officers to fill its highest situations in the three principal Departments of Oriental learning. With a view to provide funds for the maintenance of the Military Department, His Lordship in Council suggested the abolition of book prizes, confining the awards to medals alone. Also to abolish the reward of Rs. 1000/- for the Degree of Honour. The number of military students was to be reduced to ten, and their period of study limited to one year. Their studies were also to be restricted to Persian and Hindoo or Brui Bhakha, Arabic and Sanskrit being excluded as not of practical value for the purpose of Interpreters in the Company's army. By this arrangement the disbursement would be reduced to 5000 rupees annually distributed as follows : Ten Munshis at 30/- a month each, 3600/- rupees and twenty medals per annum 1400/- rupees. In this way it was considered possible to maintain the Military Department, and the Council of the College were directed to report on this suggestion. Their report is embodied in a lengthy letter, dated May 16, 1816, and virtually substitutes a complete re-arrangement of the College establishment with a view to bring the estimated expenditure within the required limits. Accompanying this report is a long letter from Captain Roebuck protesting against the abolition of his appointment. (Captain Roebuck's letter is well worth reading as an exposition of the important nature of the duties performed by the Assistant Secretary and Public Examiner. It is too long to quote in full and extracts would give an imperfect idea of its contents). His letter gives a very full account of the various services performed by Captain Roebuck. Major Weston was obliged to apply for ten months' leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on account of ill health in April, 1816. Mr. Atkinson was appointed to officiate as Assistant Professor of Arabic and Persian ~~and~~ Major Weston. At the end of April, however, Mr. Atkinson's acting appointment (of which Captain Roebuck was the permanent incumbent) as Assistant Secretary and Examiner was abolished by the order of the Court of Directors and accordingly Mr. Atkinson was directed to hand over charge of the Junior Persian classes to Dr. Lumsden. The Council also recommended the appointment of an Officiating Assistant Professor during the absence of Major Weston, as Dr. Lumsden's duties were already sufficiently onerous. The Council in a long report upon the suggestion of the Governor-General in Council above referred to deprecate the abolition of the appointment of Assistant Secretary and Examiner pointing out the important duties of the Secretary and the necessity of an Assistant Secretary to carry on the work of the office in case of the illness or other incapacitation of the Secretary: the most important duty, however, of this Assistant Secretary was that of Public Examiner the other function being subsidiary. (See Statutes 1814 Sec. 24). They also recommended the formation of committees of examination in each

language by uniting one or more public examiners with the Professors and Assistant Professors of the several languages. As it could not reasonably be expected that any one person holding the situation of Secretary should be competent to perform the duty of Examiner in all the languages which are studied in the College of Fort William, the Council recommended the continuance of the office of Second Examiner. As a matter of fact Captain Roebuck had done everything which could be expected of one person by qualifying himself to examine in four languages viz., Hindostani, Persian, Arabic and Urdu-Bukha, and yet it had been found necessary to employ the Sanskrit and Bengali Professor to examine the students in those languages. They finally recommended the re-establishment of the office of Assistant Secretary and Examiner with the provision that "that officer should at all times be qualified to examine in at least three of the six languages which are taught in the College." The paramount necessity of having examiners who are not also professors is strongly urged. In a letter, dated the 22nd June, 1816, the Governor-General in Council accepted the views of the College Council and was pleased to order the supervision of the abolition of the office of Asst. Secretary and Examiner pending reference to the Honourable Court of Directors on the subject. Mr. Atkinson was also reappointed as Ass't Professor of Persian during Major Weston's absence.

In March, 1816 Captain Roebuck submitted to the Council a proposal to publish a work containing an account of the Annual Disputations, together with an alphabetical list of all the students, civil and military, and a list of all the works in oriental languages and literature, printed under the patronage of the College of Fort William. The edition was to consist of 500 copies at 16/- a copy, but its publication was to be contingent upon a subscription on the part of Government for at least 100 copies. The Council recommended this to Government who, however, regretted their inability to subscribe to the publication "being precluded under the tenor of the instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors." This was the first proposal regarding the Annals of the College eventually published by Captain Roebuck in 1819.

Dr. Lumsden replying to an enquiry made by the College Council by direction of the Honourable Court of Directors as to the terms upon which he would undertake to complete recension of the Shahi Nama, engaged to complete the manuscript in five or six years provided he was granted an establishment of four maulvis and a transcriber at a cost of 140/- per mensem. The succeeding volumes were to be provided with notes and the work was to include a life of the author and an ample glossary of obsolete terms. Dr. Lumsden while declining to undertake the work without remuneration committed himself entirely to the liberality of Government or of the Honourable Court of Directors provided that the principle of remuneration was admitted. In a further communication Dr. Lumsden estimated the total cost at 17280 rupees and asked for 12000/- for himself as remuneration inclusive of cost of paper the whole estimate was 30,000 rupees. This reply was submitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors by Government (22nd June, 1816). In June of this year Mr. H. H. Wilson reported to the College Council the completion of the first part of his Sanskrit and English Dictionary and asked Government for an advance of their promised subscription to the extent of 3750/- rupees, which was granted.

A list of vacant appointments for Assistants in the various Civil Departments was sent to the College in order that qualified students might select those to which they would prefer to be appointed (July 13, 1816).

Captain Lockett returned from leave in September, 1816 and replaced Captain Roebuck as Secretary to the College Council and Examiner in October of that year. Captain Roebuck reverting to his position as Asst. Secretary and Public Examiner. In November, 1816, Mr. E. Strettell presented to the College Library an old and valuable edition of Aristotle's works.

On the 23rd December, 1816, Captain Lieutenant Runck Martin resigned the office of Asst. Professor of Hindustani on the ground of his health which necessitated his immediate return to Europe. Captain Roebuck applied to succeed Captain Martin pending the receipt of definite orders from the Court of Directors upon his present situation as Examiner. Lieutenant Bryce (6th Regt.) also applied for the appointment, as did also Lieutenant J. A. Ayton (doing duty at Nepal). In the result Captain Roebuck was appointed to officiate as Asst. Professor of Hindustani and Mr. Atkinson was appointed to officiate as Examiner. Early in 1817, Captain Roebuck published the *Burhan-i-Quati* and 40 copies were taken by order of the College Council.

Captain Lockett (January 7, 1817) applied for three months' leave on urgent private affairs to Ceylon. This was granted and Captain Roebuck was appointed to officiate as Secretary during Captain Lockett's absence. At page 316 Proceedings Vol. 6, is a list of books purchased by Captain Lockett for the purpose of being deposited in the College of Fort William Library. These purchases were made with the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors. (Vide Public Letter, dated 13th June, 1816).

Major Weston in January, 1817 wrote applying for an extension of six months' leave to remain at the Cape in consequence of his state of health. The medical certificate states that he is suffering from a chronic liver complaint. This leave was granted in a letter, dated 7th April, 1817. The rule in force as regards allowances while on sick-leave was that the allowance granted to the substitute was deducted from the salary of the absentee.

On the 3rd April, 1817, the Secretary to the College Council addressed a letter to Government suggesting the removal of the College of Fort William from its present house to "a large house of three stories belonging to a native named Bishwanthar Haldar and recently occupied by the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlat which appears better calculated for the purposes of the College than the present one." The rent was 450/- a month including taxes, on a lease of three years. This was sanctioned and was to take effect from July 1, 1817. The house was situated in Chowringhee (page 357 Proc. Vol. 6).

Captain Lockett returned from leave in April 19, 1817, and relieved Captain Roebuck.

In April, 1817, in response to an appeal from Dr. Wallich, Surgeon, Salt Agency, 22-Parganas, a present of books from the College of Fort William Library was made to the University of Copenhagen which had been greatly impoverished by the

calamitous war in which Denmark had then recently been involved. 158 volumes, a list of which is given at page 63 of the Library Letter Book, were ordered by the Governor-General in Council to be presented to the University of Copenhagen in the name of the Honourable the East India Company.

In May, Shaikh Ahmad's printed Edition of the "Qamoos" was received and highly approved.

An interesting letter from Captain Lockett, dated 23rd May, 1817, reports to the College Council the fact that in purchasing books for the Library, the writer had exceeded the original sanctioned estimate of £600 by no less a sum than £866-13-0. The letter explains how this occurred and asks for an order of Government sanctioning the payment of the balance of £834-5-6 still due.

A letter from Captain Lockett to the Honourable Court of Directors bearing date Albany, 15th January, 1816 appears to be the original application for sanction to these purchases which is conveyed in a letter from the Secretary, dated East India House, 27th January, 1816. Sanction to the payment of the sum of Secca Rs. 6674-3-2 the equivalent of £834-5-6 to Captain Lockett was conveyed in a letter from Government, dated 7th June, 1817.

At this time also sanction was accorded to a proposal by the College Council to publish for general information a correct catalogue of the books in the College Library and to render the Library accessible to the public under proper rules.

The Revd. J. L. Loring, M. A. presented to the Library a "valuable copy of the Vulgate" for which he received the thanks of the College Council.

Sanction was also given by the Vice-President in Council to the subscription for a hundred copies of an edition of the "Life of Tymur" by Ibn Arabshah to be prepared by Shaikh Ahmad (18th July, 1817). Dr. M. Lamssden, Professor of Persian and Arabic in the College presented to the Library a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost" in the Dutch Language.

In 1817, Mir Hassan Ali was invalidated and allowed a pension of 100 rupees a month for life with effect from the 25th March, 1817. The Court of Directors in their public letter of the 26th March, 1817, express their satisfaction with the manner in which the Maulvi had discharged his duties of "Assistant Teacher of the Oriental Languages at the Military Seminary" and addressing "Our Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal" sign themselves "Your affectionate friends" which strikes one at this time as a quaint mode of expression for an official document. Mir Hassan Ali arrived at Calcutta in September, 1817, and was granted 700 rupees for his journey to Lucknow which was to occupy three months. His request was also granted for a Police peon to accompany him as escort "as he was a married man." This latter order was, however, subsequently cancelled and the Maulvi was left to the tender mercies of his wife.

The greatest difficulty was experienced at this time in obtaining from native artificers skilled in cutting Chinese types, to proceed to Macao in the service of Government. At last Dr. Marshman succeeded in obtaining four Musalmans who consented to learn the work and proceed to Macao for a salary of 600 rupees a year. By the order of Government two only were engaged.

Mr. R. T. Glyn presented to the Library of the College a copy of the Leyden Catalogue of manuscripts. (24th December, 1817).

Captain Roebuck was compelled to take sick leave in January, 1818, in consequence of "bilious remittent fever" for which he was ordered to go to the Sandheads for three weeks or a month. Captain Taylor was appointed to officiate (23rd Jany., 1818). Captain Roebuck reported his return on the 9th March and resumed his office in the College.

Major Weston also returned from leave on the 18th March and relieved Mr. Atkinson as Assistant Professor on the 31st March.

In July, 1818, Captain Roebuck was again obliged to take leave for a month. Major Taylor again officiating and Major Weston applied for permission to relinquish his appointment of Assistant Professor in consequence of the Battalion to which he belonged being ordered to embark for foreign service. Mr. Atkinson applied for the vacancy thus caused but Council declined to recommend him as he had not the requisite qualifications demanded by Statutes. The applications of Lieutenant Ayton and Lieutenant Bryce were forwarded to Government, who on the 7th August, 1818, appointed Lieutenant David Bryce of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to succeed Major Weston. Dr. Lumsden being asked by Government when the second volume of his Arabic Grammar was likely to be ready, replied in a tone of great discouragement owing to the extremely limited market for books of the kind, but expressed his readiness to proceed with the work if the Honourable Court desired.

At the end of September, 1818, Captain Lockett reported to the College Council that the Catalogue of manuscripts and printed books in the College Library upon which he had been engaged for 18 months was now printed as far as Part I was concerned, the second part being nearly ready for the press. At that time there were 8431 printed books consisting of History, Biography, Travels, Law, Divinity, Antiquities, Grammar and Lexicography, besides a choice collection of the most approved works on Classical, Biblical and Oriental Literature. Of class books and Oriental manuscripts in various languages there were 6560 of which 2994 were manuscripts. The class books here spoken of must have been included in the 8431 printed books, as in para. 4 of this letter Captain Lockett says: — "The whole number therefore of printed books and manuscripts in the College Library amounts to 11,335 and may be considered on a very moderate valuation to be worth upwards of two lakhs of rupees, estimating the English collection at 50,000 rupees and the manuscripts at one lakh and fifty thousand which is certainly below their real value. In number they are far superior to any similar collection with which I am acquainted. I do not know the exact number in the Royal Library at Paris. . . . There can be little doubt therefore, that the Library of the College of Fort William excels almost every similar collection not only in the number but in the excellence of its volumes and that it is in every respect deserving of your most particular regard and support." Commenting upon the insufficient care bestowed upon the books, Captain Lockett put forward a proposal for a new scheme including the appointment of an Assistant Librarian to act under the Secretary and Librarian and this office he proposed Mr. Ward the Head Writer on an additional salary of 80/- a month. The Council were able to recommend

the adoption of Captain Lockett's proposals which involved an extra expenditure of 126/- a month, and suggested to Government to meet this by discontinuing the salary of Shaikh Ahmad who had accepted an appointment of 1000/- a month in Lucknow and reducing the salary of the native Assistant Mouda Pershad from 40/- a month to 20/-. Government sanctioned the new arrangement with effect from the 1st October, 1818.

Mr. George Oswald was appointed an acting member of the Council of the College in consequence of Mr. Fendall's absence from the Presidency. The Honourable Court of Directors about this time called for a detailed statement of the full establishment attached to the College and of all the duties performed by the various European and Native Officers. The reports of the various Professors called for with the view of replying to this are very interesting reading and occupy from page 182 to page 260 of the Proceedings Vol 7. Captain Lockett took the opportunity to advocate the erection of a special building in place of renting the Writers' Buildings and the other houses then occupied. He pointed out that the rent paid for these was equivalent annually to the interest on 6½ lacs of rupees, whereas a suitable College might be erected for 3½ lacs inclusive of purchase of ground. He recommended a site which was available "south of the Chowringhee Theatre and immediately opposite the fives courts"—that is somewhere near the present Bishop's Palace. All the reports were summarised by the President in an able minute (p. 233 Proc. Vol. 7) for submission to Government in which he strongly advocates the provision of a permanent College Building either by building on an approved site or by transferring to the use of the College, the existing building occupied by the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nimimut Adawlat which it was at that time proposed to remove to a more "centrical part of the country." Mr. Harington was of opinion that in either case it would be sufficient in addition to the requisite apartments for the Native Officers of the College, to provide for the Library European and Asiatic, for the lecture room of the Professors, for the public examinations and meetings of the College Council and for the office of the Secretary to the College Council. But he was of opinion that "no part of the building should be appropriate to the private accommodation of the Secretary or any other officer."

Mr. Fendall had suggested previously to his leaving Calcutta, that the two centre-buildings of the Writers' Buildings should be given up and converted into a College Library and Lecture rooms for the Professors.

Mr. Harington was not in favour of this proposal: he preferred suggesting that the Writers' Buildings should be given up and the sum now paid for their rent amounting to 31,920 rupees per annum devoted to renting a sufficient number of good houses in Chowringhee or to purchasing or constructing such houses in the vicinity of the proposed New College. The question of permitting students to leave College within the prescribed period of one year, and of renewing the system of money-prizes as an inducement to diligence in study also engaged Mr. Harington's attention. Mr. Fendall and Mr. Rees also wrote brief minutes concurring in the main in the opinions expressed in the long exhaustive minute by the President. On the 22nd December, 1818 Captain Roebuck applied for and obtained three months' leave to

proceed to Patna to meet his brother Lieutenant Benjamin Roeback who was dangerously ill and was on his way to Calcutta for the purpose of going to sea. Lieutenant Price would perform his duties during his absence on leave. On the 1st January, 1819 Captain Roeback submitted the copy of his "Annals of the College of Fort William" of which Government in response to his request for subscription purchased fifty copies at a cost of Rs. 1209-6-0.

On the 25th March, 1819 Dr. Lumsden applied for leave of absence for 12 months from the 1st July to proceed to Almorah on the ground of ill health (intermittent fever) but on the 27th March followed this application by another (supported by a medical certificate signed by Drs. McWhirter, Nicholson and Jamison) for permission to retire on a pension although not entitled to it by length of service—citing in support the case of the former Provost who had been granted a pension of 6000/- per annum, to commence from the period of the abolition of his office in the College and an additional of £200 per annum to his pension as Senior Chaplain upon his retirement from the performance of his Clerical functions in India."

Mr. Gilchrist had also been recommended to the favour and protection of the Honourable Court on his retirement from ill health (in letter dated 29th February, 1804). Dr. Lumsden referred to the case of the Professors at Hertford College who were entitled to pensions on retirement after a certain period of service. Should this pension be refused by the Honourable Court of Directors Dr. Lumsden would be compelled whatever might be the state of his health to return to India sooner or later, in which event he trusted that Government would permit him to resume his office in the College. Dr. Lumsden's leave was granted and Lieutenant Bryce appointed to act for him. Government while recognising fully Dr. Lumsden's claim to the pension asked for regretted that it was not in their power to grant it without reference to the Court of Directors to whom they would recommend the application for favourable consideration. Leave to Europe would be granted on the conditions proposed by Dr. Lumsden, and accordingly no permanent successor would be appointed at present. The University of Copenhagen in acknowledging the present of oriental works made to them in 1817 returned through Dr. Wallich their grateful thanks and also forwarded for presentation to the College of Fort William copies of some of the most recent works of Scandinavian literature printed at Copenhagen at the public expense of which a list is given on page 394 Proceedings Vol. 7 comprising 31 volumes.

In replying to the recommendation of the Council, Government were not prepared to admit the necessity of erecting a permanent College Building. His Excellency in Council regarded the residence of the Secretary in the College Building as detrimental to the interests of the College and while abstaining from ordering Captain Lockett to vacate the quarters occupied by him for so long a period, directed that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Secretary the successor should not be allowed to reside in the College without the special sanction of Government.

Captain Lockett returned from leave of absence on the 19th July, 1819 and resumed charge of his office as Secretary and Examiner.

The necessity having arisen of appointing an acting Assistant Professor of Persian and Arabic, Lieutenants Reley and Beckett applied for the vacancy. Dr. Lumsden it

appears held also an appointment in the Stationery Office to which he refers in a letter of 26th June, 1819 relative to the necessity for appointing an acting Assistant Professor with its consequent loss of salary to himself during his leave. Lieut. Ayton was appointed on 10th September, 1819.

In July, Mr. Harrington resigned and Mr. Fendall was appointed to be President in his stead with Mr. S. T. Goad as a member of the College Council (23rd July, 1819).

Major Charles Stewart was at this time contemplating the publication of a 2nd edition of his History of Bengal and in a Public General Letter from the Court of Directors dated 11th November, 1818 a request from that officer was embodied asking for the authentic materials for correcting or improving the 1st edition, more specially with reference to the ancient history of Tipperah, Silhet and Chittagong.

Dr. Lumsden's leave of absence to Europe was granted upon condition that he should return to Bengal within three years, during which period he could not draw any allowance, but so long as he remained on leave of absence within the limits of the Company's trade he was to be subject to a deduction from his allowances equal to the amount receivable by the temporary officers appointed. This concession was only to extend to the term of three years. In September 10th, 1819 Sir John Malcolm applied to the College of Fort William for a copy of all the different works that had been published at the College with a view to their being placed in the Reading Room which he was desirous of establishing at Mhow.—Government having authorised the College Council to comply with Sir John Malcolm's request 87 volumes were contributed to the College Library.—A list of these books will be found on pp. 538-539 Proc. Vol. 7.

H. H. Wilson's Sanskrit and English Dictionary was completed and the 100 copies subscribed for by Government sent to the College Library on the 15th October, 1819. Mr. Yate's Sanskrit Grammar was submitted for the approval of the College in May 1819 and a subscription for 100 copies was authorised on the 29th October, 1819.

A further presentation of books was made to the Library of the University of Copenhagen in the name of the Honourable the East India Company by the sanction of Government conveyed in a letter dated 6th December, 1819. Dr. Lumsden wrote from Dehlee on the 9th November, 1819 tendering his resignation of the office of Professor of Persian and Arabic under the conditions imposed by Government, with effect from 1st April, 1820 or such earlier period as he might embark for England.

On the 23rd November, 1819 one Radha Madhab Banerjee wrote to the College Council proposing to erect a building suitable for the College of Fort William upon a piece of ground measuring three and a half Biggahs adjoining the grounds of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat to the eastward. His proposal was forwarded to Government with a strong recommendation for its acceptance on the 1st December, 1819. The lease of the building then occupied by the College fell in on the 1st July, 1820 and the building itself was inconvenient and in bad repair. As this question had not been decided in March, 1820, Government sanctioned the proposal made by the College Council to renew the lease for one year from 1st July, 1820.

Captain Roebuck died on the 9th December, 1819 and in reporting this sad occurrence the College Council inform Government that the offices of 2nd Examiner and Assistant Hindustani Professor have become vacant. The applications of Lieutenants Beaheit and Sleeman both of whom are qualified to hold the vacant offices were forwarded. Also one from Lieutenant Price offering to perform the duties of Asst. Hindustani Examiner in addition to his own duties as Bengali and Sanskrit Asst. Professors on half the salary of the additional post. Lieutenant Ruddell and Lieutenant A. Fell of the Ramghur Battalion also applied for the appointment. Lieutenant Ruddell was appointed by Government letter dated 25th January, 1820.

Lieutenant Ayton took up the duties of Asst. Persian Professor on his arrival at the Presidency on the 24th January, 1820.

Dr. Lumsden reported his embarkation for Europe via Persian Gulf on the Arab ship "Rahmanee" from Bombay on the 14th March, and tendered his resignation of his office from that date. The Council in forwarding Dr. Lumsden's letter to Government on the 16th April, pronounced a most eulogistic recommendation of the Professor for the favourable consideration of his claims to pension.

Captain Roebuck's widow applied on the 28th February, 1820 to the College Council for the grant to her of a pension, basing her claims upon the eminent services to the College of his late husband and her own poverty. Mrs. Roebuck pointed out how the late Captain Roebuck had suffered pecuniarily from the abolition of the post he once held of Assistant Secretary and Examiner and relied upon the equity and liberality of the Honourable Company for considerate attention to his claims preferred by the feeble voice of his widow. Captain Roebuck was not, it appears from this letter, a subscriber to any fund and even had he left any estate, his will having been made in 1812 a year previously to his marriage his widow could not benefit under its provisions.

His Excellency in Council replied on the 21st April, that though His Excellency was precluded from complying with Mrs. Roebuck's solicitation, he would nevertheless recommend her case to the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant Ayton on the 14th April, 1820 proposed to Council to publish his Nepalese and Newaree Grammar and this was sanctioned at a cost of 740/- rupees.

On the 17th April, Captain Phipps, Civil Architect, was called upon to furnish the Council with a plan and estimate of the Building proposed to be erected for the New College or Court House in order that it might be submitted without delay to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council. Captain Phipps replies on the 21st, that he is prohibited from sending plans and estimates through any other channel than that of the Military Board, and that the papers had been sent to that Board on the 24th March. In a Government letter dated 5th May, 1820 the proposal was negatived on the ground of expense and Radha Madhab Banerjee was informed accordingly. On the 23rd April, the Council submitted to Government a list of books of the value of £307.7-0 purchased by Captain Lockett for the library of the College and asked for an order for payment.

On the 26th May, Sir J. E. Colebrooke Bart, was appointed President of the Council of the College of Fort William.

The Honourable Court of Directors in a Public letter dated 14th July, 1819 directed the Government of Bombay to submit a plan for the instruction of writers in the Native languages on their arrival at Bombay. This plan was to be "modelled on an economical scale, as may be consistent with the end in view." This letter was forwarded to the College Council who were asked to submit a sketch of the Constitution of the Fort William College for the guidance of the Bombay Government. This they complied with on the 26th July, 1820. (Council Proc. Vol. 8 page 187) Lieutenant Ayton applied to be appointed to the new Bombay College in the capacity of Secretary and Examiner in Arabic, Persian and Hindustani. In forwarding the information relative to the College of Fort William Mr. Goad appended memorandum of the Institution established at Madras for the instruction of the junior civil servants at that Presidency in the native languages, which he apparently considered to be quite as efficacious as the system in force in Fort William and far less costly. In May, 1820 a plan and estimate were submitted to the College Council for "converting the Writers' Buildings into a College adapted for thirty students, consisting of an examination room 68 feet long and 30 feet broad, four lecture rooms each 30 feet 6 inches by 20 ft. 6 in and four libraries each 30 by 20 feet, a Secretary's office 31 ft. by 21 ft. and two separate offices for the Hindustani and Persian Departments each 20 feet square." The College upon this plan was to occupy three of the quarters, the whole number being 19. This would leave 16 quarters for 32 students. The Library rooms were to be on the ground floor, the Lecture rooms on the second floor while the Examination room and Secretary's office would occupy the upper story of the building. The following is the description taken from the letter forwarding the plan and estimate. The Writers' Buildings are remarkably well-built and of excellent materials but the outside appearance is heavy in the extreme from the want of something to interrupt the view of a long line of doors and windows, without even a cornice to relieve them: a stranger at first sight might certainly without any great stretch of fancy be led to suppose so large and unornamented a pile of building to be a work-house or ware-house of some description or other. The verandah proposed to be erected in front of the intended College will, in my opinion, add to this deformity of aspect unless some projection is also thrown out at each end of the Building..... These additional verandahs will be found to improve the Building both with respect to comfort and convenience and will tend to ornament the interior of the square to which at present the Building is an eyesore. The whole amount of estimate was 864 sicca rupees. This included a double Architrave over the Ionic colonnade of ten columns 32 feet in height and 128 running feet of Ionic cornice round the verandah. The two end verandahs would cost an additional sum of 7607 sicca rupees and the Hindustani and Persian offices 1170 sicca rupees. Thus the total estimate amounted to 17,418 rupees. This estimate was submitted by Captain George Lindsay, Royal Engineer.

The property belonged to the estate of Mr. Barwell, so that prior to recommending these alterations to Government the College Council requested Messrs. Fairlie Ferguson & Co., the Agents for the Trustees of that estate to state whether in the event of the improvement being made at the expense of Government they would

undertake to guarantee a lease of the house to the end of the Honourable Company's Charter. To this Messrs. Fergusson Clark & Co assented and the plan and estimate were accordingly forwarded to Government by the College Council. The rent of the Writers' Buildings was to remain as before at Rs. 2660 a month. Government while approving the suggestion were of opinion that in view of the improvement to be effected at the public expense, Government should be given the option of renewing the lease for a further term not exceeding 20 years from the conclusion of the Company's Charter and directed the College Council to propose this to Messrs. Fergusson Clark as a condition of the agreement. Messrs. Fergusson Clark agreed to grant the option and the estimate prepared by Captain Lindsay was ordered to be submitted to Captain Phipps, Superintendent of Public Buildings, for his option as to the practicability and expediency of the proposed alterations. Captain Phipps replied submitting a reduced estimate for 14,143 sicca rupees Mirza Khaleel, Assistant Oriental Professor at the College at Hertford, was upon retirement after eleven years' service granted by the Honourable the Court of Directors a pension of 300 rupees a month to commence from the date of his arrival in India. (Public letter dated 29th March, 1820).

By an order in Council dated 1st July, 1820 all military officers holding office in the College of Fort William were debarrased from drawing regimental allowances from the Military Department but were permitted to receive the full amount of those allowances in addition to the pay of their respective offices as a charge on the College.

The Court of Directors in a public letter dated 5th April, 1820 expressed their disapproval of the way in which Captain Lockett had so far exceeded their original grant of £600 for the purchase of books for the College Library but sanctioned the payment in consideration of the value of the works. The Court also approved of the action of the College Council in rendering the Library accessible to the public under proper regulation.

The estimate submitted by Captain Phipps for the alterations to Writers' Buildings was sanctioned, and the work was ordered to be entrusted to Captain Lindsay provided he could undertake to complete it by the end of May, 1821. Notice was also given that the House then occupied by the College would be vacated from the expiration of the lease viz., 1st July, 1821.

The Venerable Archdeacon Loring presented to the Library a copy of "Rowth's Reliquiae Sacroe" and Mr. G. Swinton presented certain oriental works.

On the 27th November, 1820 Captain J. W. Taylor, Professor in the College, addressed the College Council and offered with the aid of Captain Martin to bring to a conclusion and publish the Hindustani Dictionary for which materials originally collected by Dr. Hunter existed in the hands of the executors of the late Captain Roebuck to whom the MSS. had passed on the death of Dr. Hunter. As it was uncertain whether Captain Roebuck's executors would part with the material, Captain Taylor was directed to enquire in the first place from them whether they would give up the manuscripts to enable the College Council to come to a decision. The executors being applied to replied that they must first consult Mr. Wilson (H. H. Wilson) previously to delivering over the ms. materials. The Council accordingly in recom-

mending Captain Taylor's scheme to Government asked Government to consider whether in the event of the executors declining to give up the ms. the public have not a right to demand it in view of the fact that Government had already incurred an expense of 5700/- rupees upon the Dictionary.

In September, 1822 the College Council recommended Government to purchase the manuscripts from the executors for 2000/- sicca rupses, the price demanded for them by his executor Mr. H. H. Wilson. Government conveyed their sanction to this proposal in a letter dated 26th September, 1822. These materials were accordingly purchased, they consisted of five folio volumes, eight smaller volumes, twenty eight parcels being the Dictionary of Dr. Hunter divided according to the letters of the Alphabet and interleaved, a great number of additional words being entered in the inserted leaves. (Letter from H. H. Wilson dated 10th October, 1822).

Consequent upon the resignation by Sir J. E. Colebrooke Bart. of the Company's service Mr. Courtney Smith was appointed President and Mr. W. B. Bayley, Mr. George Swinton and Mr. Holt Mackenzie were appointed additional members of the College Council (15th December, 1820).

Early in January, Captain Lockett submitted a letter asking to be relieved of the duties of Public Examiner or else if he were not relieved to be allowed the pay originally allotted to that post 500/- per mensem.

Captain Lindsay wrote on the 17th January, 1821 reporting that work had been commenced on the alterations to Writers' Buildings. The Honourable Court in a public letter dated 28th June, 1820 declined to permit the continuance of admission of military students to the College and confirmed the abolition of the office of Assistant Professor while authorising the restoration of the office of second Examiner and the re-institution of pecuniary rewards for high proficiency to civil servants. They accordingly directed that the services of Major Weston, Lieutenant Martin and Lieutenant Price should be dispensed with. The College Council were accordingly called upon to submit a revised scheme in accordance with these orders. At the same time the Council asked the Government to obtain from the Honourable Court a reconsideration of the question of the admission of military students, a course which commended itself to Government who however declined to sanction the admission of any fresh military students until the pleasure of the Honourable Court had been ascertained. The office of Secretary and Librarian were separated from that of Examiner and two separate examiners were appointed on salaries of 500/- per mensem. Captain Lockett was accordingly deprived of 200/- a month previously drawn by him as Examiner (Lieutenants Ruddell and Price).

Mr. James Atkinson (Asst. Surgeon) was at this time Superintendent of the Orphan Press (the Government Press) as appears in the course of certain irregularities committed by Mr. Ward, the Head Writer and Asst. Librarian to the College which ultimately led to his dismissal. Mr. Hutchins (C. W.) was appointed in Mr. Ward's place on the 6th April, 1821. The Custom House or as it was then called the Town Duty Office was situated in No. 1, Writers' Buildings but when the alterations to the Buildings necessitated its removal it was to be moved to No. 14, Writers' Buildings, but the Collector of Government Customs preferred some other arrangement. A

house was in course of erection at "Nawab's Ghat" for the permanent Custom House.

In recognition of their gratitude for the presentation volumes received by them through the College of Fort William, the University of Copenhagen conferred upon Captain Lockett and Captain William Taylor and Dr. Wallich the degree of Doctor Philosophic (Letter from Dr. Wallich dated 17th July, 1821). Lieutenant David Bryce, Professor of Persian and Arabic applied for six weeks' sick-leave to proceed to the Sandheads for change of air. This leave was granted and Lieutenant Ruddell was appointed to act for him during his absence. By an order of Government dated 29th June, 1821 Captain Lockett was allowed to occupy Nos. 1 and 2 of the Writers' Buildings when the College should be removed to these premises but as a special indulgence and it was not to be understood that such accommodation belonged properly to the office of Secretary. Captain Lockett wrote on the 1st October applying for six weeks' leave from the 8th as he intended to resign his office before the end of the year. This was granted and Lieutenant Ruddell appointed to act as Secretary. Captain Coulthard, Artillery Regiment, applied on the 22nd September for the Secretaryship to the College.

Government sanctioned the purchase by the College of the remaining copies of Captain Lockett's *Mint Amil* and *Shurhoo Mint Amil* at half the original price in response to the author's request that they would purchase them. (7th December, 1821).

The Honourable Court of Directors in a public letter dated 4th July, 1821 gave an opinion favourable to Radha Madhab Banerjee's offer to build a College. However, in the meantime, other measures had been adopted by the College Council by the adaptation of the Writers' Buildings. Dr. Wallich wrote on the 21st January forwarding the Diplomata of Dr. Lockett and Dr. Weston from the University of Copenhagen and also a number of books in Danish for presentation to the College.

On the 24th January Dr. Lumsden arrived in Calcutta after an absence of two years and a half and solicited permission to resume his office in the College in accordance with the agreement before referred to. This permission was granted and Dr. Lumsden accordingly resumed office on the same pay as formerly 1500/- a month, displacing Lieutenant Bryce.

A discussion took place in the College Council at this time as to the general management of the College and the control of the students. All the members of the Council wrote lengthy minutes. Mr. Smith, the President, who by various pronouncements upon matters of literary interest, the upkeep of the Library, etc., had evinced iconoclastic tendencies, went so far as to say that he doubted whether the maintenance of the College was desirable at all, whether it was in fact "of real benefit to any but those who draw their pay from the establishment." This view was strongly opposed by all the members and to judge dispassionately after the lapse of nearly a century we may say that from his written utterances Mr. Courtenay Smith was unfitted for the office of President of the College, failing as he did to appreciate the really good and useful work the Institution had performed and was still performing. His plain duty was to resign his office which course he took in a letter dated the 26th

March, 1822 in obedience to a private communication from the Chief Secretary intimating the desire of Government that he should resign the office of President of the College Council. The full text of this letter is quoted by Mr. Smith in his letter (*vide Proc. Vol. 8 page 587*). Mr. Smith's letter betrays the irritation and annoyance he felt. Mr. S. T. Goad was appointed President of the College Council on the 29th March, 1822.

An addition was made to the Statutes (Sixth Chapter) providing for the stricter discipline of the College and for the revival of money prizes. It was on the question of discipline mainly that Mr. Smith had disagreed with the rest of the Council. In the course of a Public Letter dated 28th November, 1821 the Honourable Court of Directors replied to the petition of the widow of the late Captain Roebuck for pension and stated that as they had granted his father a pension of £100 a year in England they did not think fit to grant a pension to his widow. They, however, authorised the Government to present Mrs. Roebuck with the sum of 2,400 sicca rupees valuing the rupee at 2/6 d. In the meantime, Mrs. Roebuck had married again, and the College Council wrote to Government asking whether in these circumstances it was the intention that she should benefit by the Honourable Court's liberality.

Major William Taylor, Professor of Hindustani, was in or about May, 1822 appointed Judge Advocate General, without vacating his office of Professor. This threw a great deal of extra labour upon Captain Price the second examiner who consequently applied on the 3rd June, 1822 for additional remuneration.

Captain Ruddell in August, 1822 also applied for an increase of pay on general grounds, but met with a refusal from the Council. Government authorized the purchase of (40) remaining copies of Dr. Lumsden's Persian Grammar from the author at Rs. 36 a copy (27-12-1822).

The standard of the examinations for high proficiency and Degree of Honour in Persian and Urdu were fixed by a Council Resolution, bearing date 7th April, 1823.

The President, Mr. Goad, died early in the year. His recent death is alluded to in a Minute of the 27th January signed by Mr. G. Swinton. Certain further alterations were sanctioned for the Writers' Buildings consisting chiefly of iron railings to the verandahs.

The manuscripts of a Thibetan Dictionary prepared by (the late) Mr. Schneiter from materials supplied to him by Major Barri Latter (deceased) were handed by Government to the College of Fort William with direction to have copies made for Mrs. Latter and sent to her in England in compliance with the terms of her late husband's will regarding the disposal of his manuscript Thibetan works collected by him (31-1-23). On the 27th February, 1823 orders were issued for the examination by the officers of the College of Fort William of all Military Officers requiring the certificate of proficiency requisite for holding the post of Interpreter and Quarter-master. The Examiners of the College being called upon to report upon the standard of qualification, held very divergent views: Captain Price considered that a somewhat moderate knowledge of Hindustani was all that could be expected and proposed to test this knowledge by translation into English from the Bagh-o-Bahar and Baital Pachisi, the former in Nastalik and the latter in Devanagari character. Grammatical

questions were also to be put to the candidates and translation from English into Hindustani, and reading and translating manuscripts was also to be required. Captain Price also recommended the proposal of specific encouragement for the study of Persian in addition to Hindustani. Captain Ruddell, however, considered that far higher qualifications were essentially necessary to the due performance of the duties of Interpreters. He recommended that candidates should be required to translate and explain grammatically any common passage in the Prem Sagar, Bagh-o-Bahar and Khirad Afroz, and translate into Hindustani any of the articles of war together with any easy passage in English in narrative style. He assumed that candidates would also have read the Baital Pachisi, Singhasan Batisi and Raj Neet. He further recommended that they should read in Persian the Anvari Sahaili, Goolistan Bostan and Hafiz while those who could in addition read "Sanda Meer Tagi, etc.," should be given an extra pecuniary reward. This standard was a counsel of perfection and was absurdly high.

In consequence of this difference of opinion, Government appointed a Committee to fix the standard in communication with the Examiners of the College. This Committee was composed of Major W. Taylor, Captain T. Macan and Lieutenant C. Paton. This Committee sent in their report on the 22nd April, 1823 and stated that in their opinion the requirements which should be demanded of candidates for Interpretations were as follows:—

- 1st.*—A well grounded knowledge of the general principles of grammar.
- 2nd.*—Ability to read and write both Urdu and Devanagari characters.
- 3rd.*—A colloquial knowledge of Urdu and Hindi sufficient to enable him to explain with facility and at the moment, any orders in those dialects or to transpose Reports, Letters, &c., from them into English.

The tests which the Committee recommended were:—

- First,* well selected questions, not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles of grammar.
- Second,* *Viva voce* conversation with the Examiners.
- Third,* written translations into Hindustani in both characters of selected orders, or Rules and Regulations.
- Fourth,* reading and translating Bagh-o-Bahar in Hindustani, the Prem Sagar in Khari Boli and the Gulistan or Anvari Sahaili in Persian.

This was a compromise between the recommendations of Captain Price and Captain Ruddell. Curiously enough the Committee made no recommendation as regards manuscript reading. Ensign Todd, 9th Native Regiment, was the first officer to pass by this test in October 7th, 1823.

In April 30th, 1823 a very important step was taken by the Commander-in-Chief, who recommended Government to order the printing of copies of the Bagh-o-Bahar, Baital Pachisi and Prem Sagar with Captain Price's vocabulary and an abridgement of Shakespeare's grammar for supply to officers commanding corps for the use of officers. The Governor-General sanctioned this step, and authorised the College Council to cause 100 copies of the above works and of the selections from the Goolistan and Anvari Sahaili to be printed and transmitted to the Adjutant General for distribution.

On the 13th March, 1823 Mr. W. B. Bayley was appointed President of the College Council and Mr. William Dorin, member. In March, 1823 the Libraries ordered by the Honourable Court of Directors to be established for the use of the non-commissioned officers and Privates of the European Regiments, were founded and the College were asked to contribute a few copies of Hindustani grammar and dictionaries. On the 15th May, 1823 Government sanctioned the publication in an English form of Dr. Schroeter's Bhutan Grammar and Dictionary at a cost of 12,954 rupees under the superintendence of Dr. W. Carey who offered his services gratuitously for this work. The work was eventually published at the Serampore Press in 1826.

Dr. Breton of the Bengal Medical Establishment was examined in both Persian and Hindustani in connection with his candidature for appointment as Superintendent of the Native Medical School and was declared to have passed with great credit.

In November, 1823 Captain Price was appointed Professor of Hindustani in the place of Lieutenant Col. Taylor who was required to vacate on his promotion. Lieutenant I. W. I. Ouseley 14th Native Infantry was appointed Examiner in place of Captain Price.

The orders under the provisions of which Lieut. Col. Taylor had to vacate his office in the College was a general order of the 23rd May, 1823 which incapacitated Military Officers from holding any situation in the College of Fort William after their promotion to a majority. The College Council regarded this order with disfavour as tending to impair the efficiency of the College and placed their views before Government in the clearest possible manner in a letter dated the 22nd December, 1823. They considered the order would react prejudicially both on the College and on the Army and earnestly prayed for reconsideration.

Relying on the 7th January, 1824 Government declined to accede to the request of the College Council on the plea of inability to make any exception in favour of the College of Fort William.

Mr. J. H. Harrington was appointed President of the Council of the College of Fort William on the 7th January, 1824.

On the 13th February, 1824 Captain Lockett was appointed Assistant to the Resident in Lucknow. Lieutenant I. W. I. Ouseley was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the College Council and also as Librarian. The College Council being solicitous to open the Library to the use of the Public requested the Secretary to lay before them a draft of the Rules which appeared desirable for that purpose. Captain Lockett on vacating his office was presented by the College with a large number of oriental works of which a list is recorded.

Lieutenant James Martin of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry applied to the College Council for appointment to one of the vacant offices and was referred to His Excellency the Governor-General.

On the 11th March, Lieutenant Ruddell was appointed Secretary to the College and Librarian with effect from March 1st, on a reduced salary of 800/- per mensem.

In the year 1820 Captain Lockett prepared and printed a Catalogue of the printed works in the Library of the College, and in March, 1824 the College Council directed the Offg. Secretary Lieutenant Ouseley to report as to the state of the

catalogues of College books. Lieut. Ouseley reported that Captain Lockett's Catalogue of printed books might with very little trouble be enlarged and reprinted or a supplement annexed as might appear best to the College Council.

The catalogue of manuscripts was, however, he stated, a more serious business and would occupy eight or nine months from that date (March 5th, 1824). Lieut. Ouseley further states that the Library contains a great many curious and valuable manuscripts upwards of 2000 volumes exclusive of Sanskrit, Punjabi, Mahtos (*sic*) and Turkish manuscripts. There is, he continues, nothing in the Library which can be called a catalogue of Sanskrit books, the number of manuscripts has been considerably increased within the last three or four years. Captain Price had commenced a catalogue of the Sanskrit books some years before, but it had been abandoned. Dr. Carey was in consequence of this report asked to nominate a fit person to look after and catalogue the Sanskrit and Bengali Books in the College Library. Captain Price was also called upon to offer suggestions regarding the Sanskrit Catalogue which it was proposed to prepare and append to the revised English Catalogue now in course of preparation. Captain Price reported and Dr. Carey concurred in his report.

Mr. James Hare (eldest son of Doctor James Hare), a student of the College died on the 20th May, 1824 at his father's house. Proceedings IX. 426.

The Honourable Mr. Wellesley, Resident at Indore, having presented through Dr. Atkinson to the College Library a "Hindu Manuscript" Captain Price was called upon to furnish an account of it. (Proc. 455-456).

On the 28th July, 1824 Captain Price was informed by the College Council that the Governor-General had appointed Lieutenant A. D. Gordon of the late 12th Regiment of Native Infantry to officiate as an Examiner in the College and that Captain Price's appointment as Offg. Examiner ceased from July 22nd. A list of surplus books was sent to Mr. H. H. Wilson, Secretary to the Committee of Public Institutions on the 30th July, 1824 asking what number of copies of the works named appear calculated to be useful to any of the Establishments under their control. (Proc. IX. 468).

In a Public letter bearing date the 7th April, 1824 the Honourable Court of Directors forwarded an English inscription for translation into Persian with the view to its being engraved upon one of the panels of the Mausoleum erected over the remains of the Marquis Cornwallis at Ghazeeppore. The translation both in Persian and Arabic was furnished by Dr. M. Lumsden on the 29th October, 1824.

At the instance of the Secretary (Captain Ruddell) supported by the College Council, the office of Head Writer and Assistant Librarian was abolished from the 1st October, 1824 and the 200/- rupees thus saved was reappropriated to increase the salaries of certain of the Native establishment recommended by the Secretary, Mr. Walters the Head Writer being granted a month's pay in lieu of notice.

In consequence of the neglect of the Bengali language, it was enacted by the Seventh Chapter of Statutes that in future "every civil servant will be expected to qualify himself for the public service by a competent knowledge of the Persian language and of either the Bengali or the Hindoo language." Captain Price in a

letter to the Secretary apprehends great difficulty in finding a sufficient number of native teachers, qualified to teach Hindi in the Devanagari character.

The Pandits being all Bengalees, it would become necessary to seek for qualified pundits from the upper provinces, men qualified in Sanskrit as well as in Hindi. New editions of the Hindi text books would also be necessary, as the number available was insufficient.

In September 1824 a further presentation of books published in Denmark was made to the College Library by the University of Copenhagen through Dr. Wallich in recognition of which the College Council presented to the University of Copenhagen in the name of the Honourable East India Company copies of all the works published under their patronage since 1822.

The Revd. W. H. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College wrote on the 12th October, 1824 asking for copies of certain works which were accordingly presented to the Bishop's College on the 19th October.

On the 4th November certain general orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, rendered necessary by a mutiny of the 47th Native Regiment at Barrackpore, were forwarded to the College for translation into Hindustani "in the Idiom in use amongst the Native troops." The 47th Native Infantry was disbanded after the execution of the ringleaders and a new regiment numbered 69 was raised in its stead under the European officers of the 47th. The text of this general order is given at pp. 527-9 of Proceedings IX, followed by the text of another order to check desertion pp. 529-532. The translations of those General Orders were made by Captain Price, Hindustani Professor.

Government subscribed for 100 copies of a Burmese Dictionary to be published by the Revd. Mr. Wade (Proc. IX, pp. 537-538).

Mr. W. B. Bayley presented to the College Library a corrected Delhi manuscript of the Dabistan-i-Mazahib and a large volume containing portions of the works of all the most celebrated Persian Poets also in manuscripts.

On the 16th December, 1824 a general order prohibiting native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and soldiers from lending money or valuables convertible into money to any European officer on pain of instant dismissal, was sent for translation to the College. (Proc. Vol. X.)

In answer to a letter from Dr. Carey the College Council sanctioned his commencing a correspondence with Mr. Hodgson, Assistant to the Resident in Nepal on the subject of the purchase of oriental works which Mr. Hodgson had reported existed in large numbers in Nepal. (Also Proc. X, pp. 68-69). On the 24th January, 1825 Mr. H. H. Wilson, Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction wrote to the College Council asking for certain specified books for the public seminaries at Delhi and Agra. His request was granted (X. Proc. pp. 43-44).

On the 4th February, 1825 Government subscribed for 100 copies of Revd. Mr. G. H. Hough's (Serampore) Burman and English Vocabulary at 10/- a copy.

On the 19th February, 1825 Dr. Lumsden announced his intention of finally quitting India and of proceeding to Europe by the *General Hewitt*. He accordingly solicited permission to resign his office as Arabic and Persian Professor from the date

of the departure of the ship named. The College Council in a highly eulogistic letter forwarded Dr. Lumsden's application for the sanction of Government (Proc : 72-73).

Maulvi Jaun Alee in February, 1825 applied for retirement on a pension in consequence of ill health, old age and defective eye sight, after a faithful service of seventeen years. Dr. Lumsden strongly supported the application and in doing so spoke very highly of the Maulvi's literary merits. To him the College was indebted for the publication of the Soorah, the Makamat-i-Hariri, the Rhulasatu-l-Hirab and other works among the most valuable of those the College had produced. The Government granted the Maulvi a retiring pension of Rs. 50 a month being a moiety of his salary with effect from 1st April, 1825. Unfortunately, however, the Maulvi died on the very day this order was passed (10th March 1825).

Captain Price on the 7th March, 1825 represented the hardship of his being called upon to make translations of general orders, letters, etc., for the Military Department which was not included in his duties, and asked for additional remuneration. The Governor-General in Council decided that such translations should be executed in the office of the Persian Secretary to Government.

On the 17th March, Lieutenant I. W. I. Ouseley of the 28th Native Infantry was appointed to the office of Professor of the Persian and Arabic languages in the College of Fort William in the room of Dr. Lumsden.

[*To be continued.*]

The Nesbitt-Thompson Papers—X.

No. 156.

PENTON LODGE,

Sunday.

My dear and fond. Sir,

Rather than lose my Frank I use it, though with my usual prodigality of time, I have left myself but five minutes for the purpose. Chapman and his wife who came to look at Chute Lodge, a place upon sale within four miles of us, heard there that we lived in the neighbourhood, and favoured us with a call. We prevailed on them to dine and take a bed here. "Idem nolle it idem velle id demum firma Omicira est." Though I have never lived much with Chapman we have upon one most important subject such an entire Union of Soul that we were happy in each other's company. Here I am summoned to dinner. Upon my honor I had rather write to you than eat it. Suffice it to say that Mrs. Thompson has a few bottles of Burgundy, the relicks of her past splendour. We sanctified some of it by drinking it to the health of yourself and Mrs. Hastings, and never were libations poured forth with truer devotion. We are all well. Tell us that you are so, and do not wait for a Frank. Remember us affectionately to our dearest Mr. Hastings and believe me most truly and gratefully yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 157.

My dear and fond. Sir,

I thank you for the earnestness with which you invite me to Daylesford. The invitation is enforced by some considerations of duty as well as by many of inclination. For Mr. Anstey is at Cheltenham and it is very long since I have seen him. But I cannot at this time go from home. I have no Bailiff, and my new gardener, who I intend shall superintend my farm, does not yet know the fields nor even the names of the labourers—and behold the harvest is at hand.

The field in which I intend sowing the Fescue Grass is about two acres. I intend to mix it not only with the real Hop trefoil, but with the Dutch Clover and perhaps with the Northleach Rye Grass. I am convinced that the best pastures are formed of *many* grasses, so that if the season is unfavourable to one it advances others. Besides that cattle are great epicures and love variety. I have seen a luxurious cow when turned into a fresh pasture begin with Dandelyons whether medicinally or not I don't pretend to judge. I shall not sow the seed till spring. My land has been admirably prepared, turniped, and then followed great part of the

winter and all the summer. There is a waggon comes from Oxford to Salisbury through Andover every week. I am ashamed of such a scrawl particularly when I look at your excellent penmanship. But who can imitate you?

Yours ever

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 158

Thursday Morning.

My dear Sir,

The carriage is at the door to convey my friends to Daylesford. My first pleasure would be to accompany them, my second is that by staying at home I can enable them to go. I did not mean to affront you by sending you the one pound note. Great debts commonly take care of themselves, small ones are generally overlooked and it was to guard against the possible neglect of this that I presumed to anticipate its payment. I fear it is not many offences of this sort that you can impute either to me or your other friends. That God may bless you with all good things is my dear and honest Sir the fervent wish of,

Yours most truly,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to —]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,

Daylesford House.

No. 159

PENTON LODGE,

Monday Morning.

My dear and honest Sir,

Geo. Powney and Henry Vansittart are just setting out for Daylesford. I wish I could be of their party, but I ride by so many anchors to Penton that I cannot easily get under weigh. I flatter myself, however, that I shall be able to pass a day or two with you before the year is over. You promised me one of the best copies of your trial. Harry will convey it to his mother at Bisham Abbey and she will bring it from thence to Penton.

She is going with one of our children to Bisham in the course of this week. I stay at home to superintend the nursery and the farm—

"Fix'd like a plant on my peculiar spot"

"To draw nutrition, propagate and rot."

Such is now the colour of my life, and I am thankful that it is no worse. That it is so good I owe my dear Sir, and I shall never forget it to yourself. With all the gratitude and affection that such a sentiment can produce I remain,

Most truly and faithfully yours,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

Harry I hope will not fail to present my best regards to Mrs. Hastings.

[Addressed to —]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,
Dayisford House.

No. 160.

Monday.

My dear George,

I yesterday received your letter endorsed "Try Andover." To me it appears that *Andover* was before very plainly written.

The enclosed letter will explain itself. To-morrow I will trouble you with one for Mr. Forster. Marian is still at Mathews where she has much benefitted by the cheerful company of that sweet good tempered woman. On Wednesday her mother purposes setting out with her for the Heartwells.

Yours in haste faithfully,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 161.

To MR. AND MRS. HASTINGS.

EXMOUTH,

Wednesday, 5th August 1812.

My dear Friends,

I have always opened my heart to both of you with so little reserve that were I to pour it forth upon the subject on which I have now to address you I should probably be guilty of extravagance. Take therefore the copy of a letter which I have just written to Miss Vansittart under the severe restriction of my feelings. It is certainly a more sober and subdued one than I should have written to either of you. Of all the affections which touch the heart of man the love of a dutious daughter is the tenderest, the purest and consequently the most sublime, and never was the heart of any man more thoroughly penetrated, more entirely possessed by this exalted sentiment than that of,

Your much afflicted friend,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

Miss Vansittart was one of Marian's god-mothers. Mrs. Thompson and all the rest of us considering the magnitude of our loss are full as well as we ought to be.

No. 162

EXMOUTH.

Wednesday, 5th August 1812.

My dear Miss Vansittart,

I am in very great affliction, but instead of yielding to it, I shall endeavour only to perform the duties which it prescribes to me. One of them is to tell you that my much loved Sophia died on Monday last about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Though the medicines which she had taken during the three or four last days of her life could contribute nothing to the cure of her disorder, they were such as to support her under it. Her sufferings, I thank God, were at no time acute and the convulsions of death were neither long nor violent. It is my consolation to know that in this awful period of her being she acted as in every preceding stage of it exactly as she ought. My sense of my loss would perhaps be less afflicting could I recollect in her whole life a single offence of which (she) had been guilty, but I am thankful I have not this miserable consolation. She was in every stage of her existence as perfect as the lot of humanity permits, and instead of complaining that Heaven thought fit so soon to deprive us of her, I am truly thankful that I have been thus long indulged with the blessing of so good a child. As I just now looked on her, I could not help reflecting that had she lived ever so long and ever so prosperously "to this condition she must have come at last;" and that most probably she never could have arrived at it with more spotless purity of soul than she has now done. It surely is an act of mercy in her maker to receive her without a longer and severer trial. I will venture to assert that few girls of her age ever possessed more or higher virtues than she did. It is not my purpose, however, to extatiate on them. Intimately as I was acquainted with her character I am sure I did not know all its excellence, and in this belief I am supported by one proof of its sublimity which I obtained only three days before her death.

I must tell you that in the month of May I had myself been very ill, and that when I was able to leave the house I accepted an invitation. My physician gave me to spend a few days with him at Exeter. My dear child wishing to be as near to me as she could, took this opportunity of visiting a young lady at the Deanery. She had herself a violent cold at the time, which we all thought this change of air might help to remove. She so perfectly retained her usual good looks and cheerful spirits, that I only was by our acquaintance at Exeter considered as the invalid and to me was all her solicitude directed. Yet it was at this time she wrote the paper of which I will presently give you a copy.

On the 8th of June we returned to Exmouth on the 18th she became feverish and much indisposed, on the 20th she took to her bed, and on Monday the third of August she died.

On Saturday last she was removed from her bed to the couch, where with infinite joy she received her brother George on his arrival from school. He, his mother, and myself were present, she then called for a small box of papers, and taking from it, one sealed and directed to me, she said "I must now think of what I am going to do." She then looked upwards with an air of recollection, broke the seal, read the paper, and after a short pause delivered it to me. It was written at the Deanery on Sunday, the 7th June and this is a copy of it.

" By my appearance the world thinks me in perfect health, and thank God I do not feel very ill ; but my constitution seems to be wearing out, and I have a decided opinion of the probability of an event about which I hope my friends may be as composed as I am. For, thanks to my beloved father, I have learn'd to look upon life and death with an equal eye, and knowing where my hope is fixed to receive every dispensation of Providence with gratitude, as intended for my ultimate good. The only wish I ever form, and even that I check, is that my illness may be shortened, and so lessen the trouble and anxiety of my much loved parent.
" M. S. Thompson."

I read this note with rapture, observing which she quietly said, you must not show it to any one. I implored her not to impose on me that injunction for that it did her the highest honor. To which she replied "she did not wish to be so honorified." But she pronounced these words with such playfulness and unconcern that I thought they left me at liberty to do with the paper as I liked. I cannot think I make an ill use of it in submitting it to your perusal. It may perhaps induce you to believe that what I have said of her has some better foundation than the weak though venial partiality of parental fondness.

No. 163.

To MR. AND MRS. HASTINGS,

BENSON HILL, EXMOOUTH,

29th September 1812.

My dear Friends,

I thank you most heartily for your kind invitation. If I sought only the indulgence of my feelings or the luxury of grief I should avail myself of it. But the best tribute I can pay to the revered and beloved memory of my virtuous daughter is to do my duty by her seven surviving brothers and sisters, who are now all at home ; and this duty calls on me most imperiously not to leave them, for as she well knew my presence is indispensably necessary to the education even of the youngest amongst them.

Most heartily do I cherish the sentiments which Mr. Hastings has offered for my consolation. They do not soar at all above my reach. What little I possess either of religion or of philosophy I keep for daily use and not for ornament. I know the miseries of this life, and I do most sincerely believe in the happiness of the next.

Every day therefore do I thank my God for His mercies both to myself and my dear departed daughter. I thank Him for His bounty in having blessed me for nearly twenty years with the possession of this excellent child, and for His goodness in calling her hence, before she had tasted much of sorrow, and whilst she was in a state of as perfect purity as humanity permits. For her own sake she had lived long enough. The remainder of her days could not have been as those which were past; for though she possessed extraordinary fortitude and resignation she also possessed singular sensibility, and she must therefore have felt for other's misfortunes, however, well she might have sustained her own. The distresses which threaten me, come when they may, will now come shorn of half their terrors, for they cannot now wound that sweet and gentle spirit whose peace was ten thousand times dearer to me than my own. The bare remembrance of her virtues will help to support me under them. Her presence notwithstanding the sweetness of her counsels, and the persuasive eloquence of her bright example might perhaps have unmanned me.

I am highly gratified by your opinion of the paper which she delivered to me two days before her death. It was written whilst she was on a visit to Miss Martin at the Deanery. When I informed young Mr. Martin of her death I sent him a copy of the paper. His letter to me in answer contains the following passage:—

"She [my sister] well recollects the Sunday on which the note was written, and had observed that she thought her in more than usually good spirits on that day. Little imagining from what considerations those spirits probably arose."

The Martins are a highly respectable family. They were formerly your neighbours; but now live at Ham Court near Upton upon Severn.

I cannot conclude my letter without repeating my thanks for your kind invitation. I have the pleasure to tell you that Mrs. Thompson continues in good health and that we are all well. I am believe me my most truly dear and excellent friends,

Yours most faithfully,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 164

TO MR. AND MRS. HASTINGS.

BEACON HILL, EXHOUTH,

26th December 1812.

My dear Friends,

Were the intercourse of our spirits on earth as unrestrained and perfect as I hope it will hereafter be, I should not feel it necessary to tell you that notwithstanding my long silence you have been much the subject of my thoughts. The

afflicted indeed are not apt to forget their friends, and it is long since that *prosperity* could either produce or extenuate any of my faults.

When Lord Moira's appointment to the Government of India was announced in the newspapers I was advised to solicit through Mr. Hastings's influence some employment under his Lordship. This I declined doing for many reasons, and amongst the rest for these. *Firstly*, because I did not think Mr. Hastings possessed any influence adequate to the attainment of this object: *secondly*, because had he possessed it, I knew the exercise of it would be extremely painful to him; and *thirdly*, because I did not think that even the attainment of such an object would have contributed to the welfare of my children. They are at such a time of life and so circumstanced that I could not leave them without a sinful desertion of the highest duties with which it has pleased God to invest me. Had I no children few things would make me happier than to return to Bengal. I love the country and its inhabitants. I love it too because it was there I first obtained and best enjoyed the confidence and friendship of my dear Mr. and Mrs. Hastings. It is not now likely that I could return to India in any situation which could enable me to save in the few remaining years of my life even a very moderate fortune; but were it possible for me rapidly to acquire a great one, what would it profit my children if by my absence they were rendered unworthy of it. General Charles Morgan, Mr. Oakes, and a multitude of others have returned to India to enrich their families. Riches they have got and in abundance; but they have lost, in the very worst sense of the word have *lost*, their children. To return to Bengal therefore is for me neither expedient nor practicable. But I am very needy, and something I must do to save myself. I am not altogether unable to work, nor even quite ashamed though horribly unwilling to beg. I have applied to Mr. N. Vansittart but find that with all the labors of his office he possesses very little of its patronage. My dear Mr. Hastings, I know how much you have *now* to ask for yourself, and how painful it must be to a spirit like yours to ask for any thing. Heaven forbid that I should add an atom to the weight of that humiliation which you of all men who ever lived have the least merited. All I request is that you will keep your eyes open for me, and that if an appointment should in Falstaff's language *happen to lay in your way*, you will endeavour to pick it up for my use. Comparing our solid pretensions it was certainly ten thousand times more probable that Halbed should obtain an office than that I should; and yet considering how proudly he disdained all solicitation how peremptorily he estranged himself from all the paths which lead to worldly advancement, considering too that it is not always the best who are chosen, and that the race is not invariably to the swift, not the battle to the strong, my attainment of employment would hardly seem a greater miracle than his has been, and as his conversation generally exalts my mind in the contemplation of heavenly things so does his fortune in this instance, humble and far beneath his talents as it is, purge my earthly views of some of the gloom and horror which hang upon them.

You will I am sure be glad to know that Mr. Edward Parry has given a Bengal writership to my eldest son, George. He is to be entered at Haileybury College on the

19th of next month, and will probably proceed to India by one of the first ships of 1814. As far as generosity and the purest disinterestedness can do honor to a man Mr. Parry is exalted by the favor he has thus conferred on me. He granted it even without solicitation, and without the possibility of any other reward than the consciousness of doing good. All my seven children are now at home, and so entirely do I devote my very inadequate powers to their education that I have not yet allowed myself time to visit the Andersons who are at Dawlish within four miles of me. They are I think all well disposed and six of them seem to have good constitutions. My third boy named Warren Hastings after his Godfather is very far from robust, and an attention to his health combined with other circumstances makes it expedient for us to remain in Devonshire. I have not yet been able either to let or sell Penton. I hope my friend Sir Chas. Imhoff and his Lady are well and happy. Mr. and Mrs. Woodman have also my sincere good wishes. It was with pleasure I saw in the papers that she had presented him with a child. Amongst the innumerable arguments in support of our future existence in some other world is the impossibility of living over again in this, and profiting by the experience which we so painfully gain. Were I now in the situation I was twenty years ago I would not be so widely separated from you as I have been, but all regrets are useless.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to ——]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,

No. 6, Portugal Street,

Grosvenor Sq.,

London.

No. 165

HANSARD AND SONS—PRINTERS

TURN STILE

NEAR LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,

Saturday, 17th April 1813.

5 o'clock.

My dear and fond. Sir,

I had been into the City and upon my return from thence, I received your letter of yesterday. I immediately applied myself to the execution of the commission contained in it and after having sought the proper printer in various places, I have at length found him here. I expected an immediate answer to my questions, but understanding that the proposed work is to be executed at your own expense, he wishes to be as precise as possible in his reply, and requests therefore a little time for the consideration of it. He promises me, however, that he will send it to my lodgings some time this evening. You will of course receive it as soon as you arrive on

Monday, and I shall be in the way to receive your instructions. I wrote to my dear Mrs. Hastings yesterday. I am engaged to dine in Hereford Street at the top of Oxford Road and must for the present therefore take my leave of you. Present my kind regards to all your party and believe me to be my dear and fond Sir,

Most faithfully yours,
GEO. NEBBITT THOMPSON.

No. 166.

LONDON,

17th May 1813.

My dear Sir John,

Mr. Hastings has already sent you his evidence before the House of Commons on the India question. By his desire, I have now the pleasure to forward to you that which he delivered before a Committee of the House of Lords. I wish you were now in England for many reasons, but particularly that you might participate in the triumph which our great friend has obtained over all his enemies. He has not, I believe one remaining. Those whom death has spared, remorse has converted into friends, and I am most perfectly convinced there is not at this moment a man in England the worth of whose private and public character is more universally and indisputably admitted than his is. I accompanied him to the House of Commons when he went to give his evidence. Whilst we were sitting in the Speaker's room with other witnesses, Sir Thomas Plumer came to us, and I congratulated him on the very different auspices under which we now assembled from those which formerly brought us there. He heartily participated in this feeling, and earnestly said "did you not hear just now the noise in the house?" Upon our answering in the negative he added "I made sure "you must, for when Mr. Hastings's name was mentioned and a motion made that he "might be offered a chair a louder acclamation followed than I ever remember to have "heard within its walls." At the close of his evidence the members influenced by one common sentiment of respect rose spontaneously, and taking off their hats, stood whilst he retired. You who know the warmth and generosity of his heart will readily conceive how forcibly it was touched and how delightfully affected by so unequivocal, unlooked for, and rare a testimony of public esteem. His reception before the Lords was hardly less flattering. The Duke of Gloucester at his own request called upon him, and took him in his chariot to the house, waited with him in one of the chambers till he was summoned, accompanied him into the Committee Room, attended whilst he gave his evidence, and at its close conducted him back again to his Royal Highnesses Chariot. Whilst before the Lords he was accommodated with a seat, an honor which I am told is almost unprecedented. Throughout the whole investigation the most marked attention has been paid both to his person and his opinions. The very officers of both houses even to the printers of their proceedings as well as the persons employed by the East India Company seem to have vied with each other in manifesting

their respect for him. You will not fail to observe that he gave his testimony under disadvantages not felt by other witnesses. Being the person who was first examined in both Houses, he was a guide and pioneer to his followers shewing and clearing the way not merely for those who were to answer the questions, but for those who were to ask them. Neither the Commons, nor the Lords, nor even the Council seemed at first distinctly to see their course, and when you compare the direct, luminous and copious answers which he gave to questions frequently indistinct, irrelevant and unpointed, you will I think perceive that at the very outset of the enquiry he enlarged and liberalized its scope and tendency, confirmed the succeeding witnesses, and gave to their evidence that firmness, decision, expansion and consistency by which it is upon the whole so remarkably and so honourably distinguished.

As I know Mr. Hastings has lately written to you, I shall say nothing of his situation or views. He intended to have left town last Tuesday, but he was on the preceding day attacked by a fever, the consequence of a cold, and was obliged to delay his departure till Friday when he left town for Daylsford in a state of convalescence and with the prospect of a speedy and complete recovery. Mrs. Hastings was remarkably well.

I formerly wrote to you concerning your pecuniary transactions with Mrs. Hastings. I now enclose for your information the copy of a letter which I lately addressed to Messrs. Butler and Burrowes on the same subject. I earnestly wish that the two policies of insurance may be found in the possession of Mr. Edmd. Grange; but I have the pleasure of informing you that even if they should be lost, we may recover their amount from the office on giving them a bond of indemnity against any person who may hereafter produce them.

I was sorry to hear from Mr. Hastings that you had lately suffered much indisposition. Sincerely wishing you a return of health with every other blessing, I remain dear Sir, John,

Very truly yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

If you should be disposed to favor me with a letter be so kind as to direct it to the care of Messrs Boehm and Tayler.

No. 167.

Friday, 21st May 1813.

My dear and fond Sir,

I attentively examined both the manuscript copies of your evidence before the Lords, and found in each several errors. Most of these were attributable to the transcribers, but some I conceive exist in the printed original, since they were exactly alike in both the copies. Of the latter the following are the principal examples; I cannot give you them all because I altered them so neatly that I could not afterwards

retrace them. Having no *printed* copy of the evidence I cannot refer you to its pages. About the middle of your answer to question 5, it is thus written—

"But I possess as strong a proof as I believe it is possible to give of the truth "of the *opinion which I have delivered twenty years ago*. *the same opinion was* "delivered in an address to, etc.

I have thus altered it; "but I possess as strong a proof as I believe it is possible to give of the truth of the opinion which I have delivered. Twenty years ago, etc.

Towards the close of your answer to question 11 is thus written—

"few [Mahomedans high in office] now remain besides the pensioners left upon the *country of Government*" altered "upon the *Government of the country*." Near the close of the answer to the last question 21 "in no other light am I permitted to *view*: altered "to *view it*."

I write under apprehensions of losing the post and my frank. So farewell.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

Between the 20th and 30th lines of the 5th answer there is some little obscurity. It is thus written: "because the permission granted to them was not a permission of the ruling power of the Company as formerly, but as a superior authority, it would, etc.," altered "but of a superior authority"—the pointing of the whole passage corrected beginning: "by agencies," "by permission," etc.

No. 168.

GLOUCESTER COFFEE HOUSE PICCADILLY,

Friday, 21st May 1813.

My dear Madam,

I return you many thanks for your kind letter. From Halifax, Baker and Mr Penniston I have received favourable reports of your honoured husband. I assured myself of his speedy recovery and rejoice in the confirmation of my hopes.

I have written both to Sir John Doyley and General Palmer. I send you a copy of the former letter because it is much the shortest of the two, and because it will shew you what I have said to Sir John concerning your claims on him. The paper you transmitted to me is of no use. I did not indeed expect to find the policies in your possession.

My concerns are precisely as you left them. My young friend has been absent from London the whole of the week and I know not when I am to be taken off the rack, and restored to my poor children. On Monday next, if Mrs. Barton in the meantime finds no fault with her Cabriole, I shall pay for it. You will see by my letter to Sir John, that I sent him a copy of the one which I wrote to his Agent and which I read to you. The copy of Sir John's letter may be sent to him as a duplicate, for which purpose I beg you return it to me, unless for any reason you may wish to

keep it. A violent hail storm is now darkening and battering my windows. Your Goshen I hope is shining in the sun. With every wish for the united happiness of yourself and Mr. Hastings, I am,

My dear Madam, most gratefully yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

Mrs. HASTINGS,

Daysford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 169.

LONDON,

Monday, 24th May 1813.

My dear and fond. Sir,

I am come to take an early dinner with our good friend Halhed, being engaged to accompany his wife and two of his nieces to a musical entertainment. They are both of them amiable girls, and one of them has a most delightful voice with exquisite taste in the use of it. All she wants to render her a charming singer is an opportunity of hearing skilful performers and it is to give her one such opportunity that I am now in attendance here. Whilst thus employed in the service of female youth and innocence I seem to be rendering a grateful offering to the memory of my departed daughter.

Whether you are to have a long or a short letter will depend upon the race which I am now running against Halhed's cook.

I went to the vote office this morning and had the pleasure to find that all the corrected copies of your evidence had been taken up by members except 14 and that the notice still remained stuck up in the office.

I also attended the East India Committee, and had the satisfaction of being present when the Company's Council closed their evidence. I am indeed but just returned from thence. When the Company had closed the Chairman called on the opponent petitioners for their evidence. An agent on the part of each of those several bodies successively declared that they were so well satisfied with the evidence given by the Company and so desirous of bringing the business to a conclusion that though they had much information to offer they would decline the production of it. Mr. Keene then addressed the committee saying that he wished to examine Mr. Abercrombie Robinson who having served in high stations abroad and being now a Director at home would be a most important witness. It was objected that this proposal now come too late, and Robinson stated that though he was very willing to be examined if the committee should require his evidence yet he rather hoped they might not think it essential and that at any rate he could not be forward

in obstructing it, since though in delivering it he should be studious to divest it of all partiality, it would still be liable to the suspicion of it. After a long discussion the committee agreed not to receive the evidence, and adjourned till Thursday next for the purpose of receiving some papers from the witness who had been last examined and giving him an opportunity of correcting his evidence. The cook is at the goal and dinner is on the table, farewell.

G. N. THOMPSON.

No. 170.

GLOUCESTER COFFEE HOUSE,

Saturday, 12th June 1813.

My dear and hon'd. Friend,

The loan with which your bounty supplied me has been the sole support of myself and my family ever since I received it. With all my frugality it is now exhausted, and a demand which has just now been made on me compels me, but with what reluctance Heaven only knows, to have recourse once more to your assistance. If Mr. Hastings can now let me have his exchequer Bills to the amount of £100 he will render me a most important service, and I think I shall be able soon to replace them. My prospect of doing this depends I must however confess upon the accomplishment of that plan which was formed for my relief before you left London, and which is not yet completed. I have not since seen the young friend whose kindness is to give it effect, but from all I hear of him I cannot doubt either his means or his intention to perfect it. The draft of the deed is prepared and Mr. Forster intends laying it before him with a request that the business may be speedily completed. I have thought it proper to enter into this detail that you may see distinctly all the security I can offer for the repayment of the loan which I thus take the liberty of soliciting. I write under some agitation and in much hurry. On Tuesday I will write to you more fully and send you a statement of the account between us. I pray God to bless you both with his best gifts and am, my dear and hon'd. friends,

Most faithfully yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

Have you seen Lord Grenville's speech on the Company's Affairs as printed by himself in the form of a pamphlet? If not I will endeavour to procure it for you. It is scarce, well-composed, deficient in wisdom, and very wicked.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,

Daylsford House,

Chipping Norton.

No. 171.

GLOUCESTER COFFEE HOUSE,

Tuesday, 15th June 1813.

Ten thousand thanks, my dear and fond Sir, for your prompt and truly kind compliance with my request. Templar tells me that you have no Exchequer Bill for a less sum than £ 500. He says therefore that you must direct a Bill for £ 500 to be sold, and after paying to me £ 100 of its produce to reinvest the remainder for his use. This may be in the form of a letter, and will require no stamp. The enclosed note on that subject is in his handwriting. I called on Mr. Nich. Vansittart this morning, who enquired how my business went on, and said he would endeavour to quicken his nephew's motions in the conduct of it. He at the same time at my request gave me a copy of Lord Grenville's printed speech. I think better of it on a second reading than I did on the first; though I still think it with reference to existing circumstances very sophistical, with respect to his past conduct and opinions extremely inconsistent, and in relation to his future views jesuitical and selfish. Were the Dominion of Asia offered as a new gift to this country, and were we considering of the best mode of governing it his Lordship's system would be entitled to much more consideration than it is at present; but even then I think it would be utterly incompatible with the preservation of the purity of our constitution, unless guarded by provisions which his Lordship has not yet suggested. To adopt it at present would be absolute robbery of the Company, and the sacrifice of approved practical utility to untried and questionable theories. The speech, however, is calculated to impose upon the multitude, and ought to be answered, which I think might be done with considerable effect. The Bill is going. On my second reading of the pamphlet I made some hasty remarks on passages that appeared to me liable to objection, the remarks were written on scraps of paper and intended only as hints for further consideration. I will transcribe as many of them as time will permit. You would do well in reading the speech to make similar memorandums of your observations. I will write to my dear Mrs. Hastings very soon with unfeigned gratitude to both of you. I remain my dear and fond Sir,

Yours most faithfully,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

The bell is calling for my letter with such tormenting clamour that it is impossible for me to transcribe my remarks. The speech is not to be bought, nor have I been able to get a copy of it for my own use.

No. 172.

Wednesday, 16th June 1813.

My dear and fond. Sir,

In my race yesterday against time, I was beat by about two minutes and so lost the post to my very great vexation. About an hour ago, I met Henry Vansittart in a situation where we could not avoid each other. After much mutual embarrassment he asked me how I went on with my business. I told him that the deed was prepared, and that we now only waited for his assistance. I will not detail the whole of the conversation, since its words would give you of course, but a very imperfect idea of it. My suffering under it will admit of no description. It is enough for you to know that not only myself, but both Mr. Forster and Mr. Nicholas Vansittart had misconceived his intentions. He says that he expressly told them that "all he could do to assist me" was to give his security for the loan, but that "he could not find a lender." He certainly must have best known his own intentions, and the misconception of them. I attribute solely to the difficulty he felt of being explicit in a declaration which he knew must give me pain, and to the inclination which both my friends must have felt to put that construction on his words which was most favourable to their wishes and my welfare. I am sure he would assist me to the utmost of his means, I am indeed fallen from the height of my hopes, but not absolutely into despair. The Lord is mighty to save, and on his mercy, I repose myself. Assisted by my efficient and able friend Forster, I may still surmount my difficulties. I impart them to you not merely to unburthen my mind, but because I should be deficient in common honesty as well as in candour were I to conceal them from you. My way is strewed with thorns, George came home from the East India College about ten days ago, much grown and looking in vastly better health than when he went there. To have sent him to Exmouth and brought him back again would have been attended with great expense, and I besides flattered myself that before his vacation should be half over, his mother and the rest of my children would have been coming to Penton or somewhere nearer London, I therefore readily accepted for him an invitation from Wroughton in London and from Scott to Egham. He left the house of the former on Monday last for that of the latter; whilst in town, I had an opportunity of shewing him some things which he ought to see before he leaves England, and at Egham he will in the precepts and example of my truly excellent friend Scott have advantages which he could not now possess at Exmouth.

My remarks are not worth my transcribing or your reading, especially as the Ministers will carry their point in opposition to Lord Grenville as well as to the Company.

His Lordship's arguments as directed against the Company are bad, against Ministers they are good. For as Ministers are not restrained by any veneration for the antiquity and approved utility of the existing structure from attempting very hazardous alterations of it, they are bound to take it down and rebuild it, if that procedure can be proved the best and cheapest.

No. 173.

GLOUCESTER COFFEE HOUSE,

Saturday, 19th June 1813.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

I yesterday received your truly kind letter, and with it every ray of peace and consolation that has beamed on me since I last wrote to you. May God reward both yourself and the excellent partner of your goodness,

I have yet heard nothing further from my young friend. I this morning breakfasted with his uncle. They were to meet this morning if the nephew should return from Oatlands, whither he was gone to pass part of the Epsom Races with the Duke of York.

I found from Miss Vansittart's conversation that there is great apprehension on the part of her friends that the clause authorizing the introduction of missionaries into India will be lost. From the debates it is evident that Lord Castlereagh does not intend to encumber the other objects of his Bill with this, but to make it the subject of a separate one. Thus left to itself, it will I think be lost. I shall endeavour to get a sight of the paper which you have sent to Mr. Thornton, and shall not fail to suggest to Toone any means which may occur to me for giving to the public the benefit, and to yourself the credit of it.

Remember me most affectionately to my dear Mrs. Hastings and believe me most truly yours.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

Daylsford House.

No. 174.

GLOUCESTER COFFEE HOUSE,

Tuesday, 6th July 1813.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

The Town of course is in a blaze with Lord Wellington's Victory, and most sincerely do I rejoice in his honors. Great and well merited as they

are, however, they do not come home to my own business and bosom with so warm and rapturous a feeling as do those which you received at Oxford. My friend Bosanquet was present at the commemoration and has sent me not only the Oxford paper which mentions the proceedings on that occasion, but has given me his own account of your very distinguished share in them. I have seen the like in a very well written letter from Mr. Atkins to his uncle Mr. Halhed, and have heard besides others speak on the subject. It may I think be truly said that you conferred more honor on the degree than the degree conferred on you. At any rate it was seed falling on good ground that produced such extraordinary fruit. How trivial the honor is in itself is visible from the very little lustre which it seems to have shed round most of the other heads on which it at the same time alighted: on yours it became a crown of glory, nor indeed can anything better prove the daily increasing sense of your merits, and the place which is likely to be allotted to you in the page of history than that a spark feeble and transient as this generally is should in your case have produced so singular an explosion. I confess I had always considered you as one of those extraordinary characters whose meed is persecution, and who being too good for the world must be removed from it before they are honoured. For the credit of my countrymen, I am glad to find myself deceived in this opinion. I am to congratulate both yourself and Mrs. Hastings not only on good acquired, but on evil avoided. Most heartily do I rejoice that a dog even though mad would not bite either of you. This is more than I could at one time say of man.

I have not been able to obtain a sight of the letter referred to in your evidence. Toone tells me it has been put upon the records of the Company and will be published with the rest of the proceedings.

Your worthy neighbour Mr. Lee I observe has been relieved from the care of riches, and gone to receive the reward which awaits that very difficult and rare virtue the proper use of them. Do not forget to procure for me if you easily can a settlement on the domain of his successor. I know not what is to become of me. After having long remained the sport of alternate hopes and fears, my young friend declared that he was still willing to become security for the sum necessary to my immediate relief but that I *must* myself find a lender of it. Beyond my hopes, my kind friend Scott offered me so much money from his marriage settlement, but that for this his trustees would of course require *landed security*. Mr. N. V. mentioned the proposal to his nephew who at first entertained it as if he thought it practicable. A few days ago, however, he rejected it, and I have ever since remained without any prospect of relief, and with no other support than a reliance on that power which feedeth the ravens. Yours has been the hand which under his kind providence has supplied the food he intended for me

and my little ones. Need I assure both yourself and Mrs. Hastings of my gratitude and affection,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 175.

APPLESHAW NEAR ANDOVER,

Saturday, 23rd October 1813.

My dear and hond. Sir,

Your kind letter of the 15th has found me in the house of my friend Col. Duke whose guest, I have been for this fortnight past. The preceding fortnight I had passed at Penton Lodge in preparing it for the reception of Mr. Weld who with his family is now in possession of it. He has taken it for one year with a view to the future purchase of it. Thus far I have got rid of one difficulty, but many yet remain which I know not how I shall surmount. I have during the last fortnight been chiefly employed in settling the terms of many minute exchanges of land with some of my neighbours under an act which has been passed for enclosing the adjoining Parish of Weyhill. Business is not always difficult in proportion to its importance; it frequently requires as much negociation and address to adjust the limits of a cabbage garden as to fix the boundaries of an empire. But I have had in this matter to do with people who are willing to oblige me, and I shall therefore effect my object. My grand and disheartening difficulties are yet to be encountered, and as they require kindness and cordiality in a quarter where I am likely to find nothing, but perverseness and counteraction I hardly know how I am to meet much less how I am to surmount them. On Monday next I intend returning to my quarters at the Gloucester Coffee House for the purpose of finishing the business which has so long kept me from my family, and in the progress of which I have met with obstacles which I never expected, and which I am sure it would never have entered into your generous heart even to have conceived. I am glad you have never *written* to Mr. Leigh on the subject which I wished him to consider. It is one of much delicacy, and can be properly introduced and discussed only in a personal interview, and not even then unless under a combination of very favourable circumstances.

When I return to London I shall write to my dear Mrs. Hastings on her concerns. I have never lost sight of them for a moment since she left London, and all the letters which have been addressed to me at Dayisford had them for their subject. Present to her my most affectionate regards and believe me to be, as I truly am,

Yours most faithfully,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.,
Dayisford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 176.

EXMOUTH,

Saturday, 16th April 1814.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

I thank you for your letter of the 11th, which did not reach me till yesterday when there was from hence no post to London. On the 11th I had written to Mrs. Hastings and to Mr. Powney and sent to each a copy of a letter from Mr. Grainge in which that gentleman offers to become if necessary a security to the Assurance Office against any demands arising from the future production of the policies. But as he says that it would be extremely inconvenient for him to repair to London for that purpose, I am glad that we are able to dispense with his services.

I am glad that the abstract which I made from your letter before I burnt it meets the approbation of Mrs. Hastings and yourself, and I am thankful to both for your promise of standing by me should I need support. By the mail of to-night I shall send a long letter to Mr. Forster informing him of my present situation. With respect to what has occurred since I last came to Exmouth it is not so full as that which I addressed to yourself and Mrs. Hastings. It wholly omits amongst other things the offensive terms in which Mrs. Thompson spoke of him. But it takes up my history at an earlier period, and contains some things which I could wish you to see, since they would, I trust, help to palliate that improvidence to which I owe much of my present misery. You I am sure will readily find some excuse for me ; for consider, my dear Sir, what would have been your own condition had the East India Company deserted you, and had you not possessed a wife whose singular generosity and splendid taste were guided by an enlightened system of economy, and by the utmost anxiety for the welfare of

her husband. I am poor and in need, and Mr. Forster thinks me culpable for being so. But he is a good though a severe man, and I submit to his chastisement as proceeding from one who loves me. He lives very near you at a corner house in Bentinck Street, between Cavendish and Manchester Squares. I wish it were possible for you to meet and to determine on a view of all the circumstances of my condition the course which I ought to pursue.

In a former letter you alluded to a subject which I have not since adverted to, but which I think it now incumbent on me to notice. As you are in London, Mr. Henry Powney will probably find you out. He has I daresay already represented you as the patron of himself and his pretensions. Neither are worthy of you. He came home as an enemy to the East India Company, with a persuasion that all public men particularly the Directors were corrupt, and with an intention apparently of being outdone by none of them in the laxity of his political principles. He conceived he had claims on the Company for an interruption of his commercial pursuits. I told him he had none. But he obstinately persisted in a contrary belief, and employed *Mr. Troward* to prepare his memorial. It was so very badly done that, finding it utterly impossible to deter him from making his claims, I thought it would be charitable at least to put them into an intelligible form, and I therefore prepared the petition of which you were pleased to speak so favourably. I told him at the same time that his claim rested not on the justice but wholly on the clemency of the Company. To this he has forfeited all pretensions; for to the utmost extent of his very despicable talents he has been the bitterest of their enemies. He has staid so long in England that he is in danger of losing the service at Ceylon, and the greatest benefit that you or any of his friends can render him is to assist in averting that calamity, for in it would be involved his inevitable ruin. Nothing but my duty to you should induce me to speak thus freely of him. If he troubles you, consult his brother George, who knows him, and is anxious to save him.

Remember me kindly to my very dear friends Mr. and Mrs. Halhed. I am sure your company renders them very happy. Their hospitality is of the most genuine and primitive sort, for it has nothing of ostentation in it. Though if it had, it would I am sure be gratified in having you for their guest. Farewell,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,

at Nathaniel B. Halhed's Esq.,
20-Charles Street, London.

No. 177.

EXMOUTH,

Saturday, 16th July 1814.

My dear Madam,

I have just now closed a letter to Mr. Hastings which I could hardly prevail on myself to write. But he has all his life been destined to suffer for the faults of others. Such indeed has been the lot of all the purest spirits that have ever visited this world of sin and sorrow. I have been the more unwilling to break in upon him at this time because I considered him as now receiving some retribution, however inadequate, for his past injurys. I have always considered his trial as a sort of prologue to the disordered drama which so soon followed, and upon the tragic scenes of which the curtain is so lately dropped. It was, but strict justice that he should be rewarded in the denouement and every lover of virtue will regret that the piece has not in this respect been more perfect. But I think you must have often heard me observe that in this life honors and titles are the rewards of ordinary merit; there is a degree of virtue which the world will not bear, and the meed of this has invariably been persecution. So that upon the whole you have upon this principle escaped better than might have been expected, thanks to his long life.

I am, believe me, dear Madam,
most truly yours,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]
MRS. HASTINGS.

No. 178.

EXMOUTH,

Friday, 22nd July 1816.

My dear and fond. Sir,

I thank you for your kind letter of the 16th, which I received on Monday last. On the same day, I hope you received from me a voluminous packet which I had taken the liberty of sending to you by the mail on the preceding Saturday. I have since received a letter from my unfortunate daughter Charlotte and send you an extract of that part of it which the poor child was compelled to write by the express orders of her mother, together with a copy of my answer to it; conceiving that both are necessary for the inspection of yourself and of whomever else may be disposed to assist in the charitable, but I fear ineffectual attempt to terminate my domestic embarrassments. I must here repeat that my chief solicitude is for the temporal and

eternal welfare of my children. To provide for this by whatever efforts and whatever sacrifices is a duty so transcendently incumbent on me that no consideration on earth shall induce me to desert it. Upon the terms I have mentioned in my former letter, I am willing that for a time, a year or two, my two daughters may remain under the charge of Mrs. Thompson; but I will not relinquish the unalienable right of watching over her conduct towards them, nor of reclaiming them whenever I shall think it my duty to do so. Looking to the very worst, and supposing myself reduced to the condition of a day-labourer I can still conceive it possible that it may be for their benefit to participate in that humble lot, rather than to remain under her exclusive care.

I do not wish unnecessarily to expatiate on this very painful and delicate part of the subject. If called upon I can prove that the apprehensions I feel on account of my children are but too well-grounded.

I am my dear and fond Sir,
most truly yours,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

THE RIGHT HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 179.

EXMOUTH,

Saturday, 3rd September 1814.

My dear and fond Friend,

Since I last wrote to you, I have not heard either from Lincolns Inn, or from Ireland on Mrs. Hastings's concerns. I flatter myself therefore that the Insurance Office has paid the money due on the two policies, and that she has as far as this extends recovered what was due to her.

I received Mr. Hastings's letter of the 9th of last month. Till then, I knew not he was to act as Umpire between the two Arbitrators, Mr. Forster and Mr. Taylor. He was much mistaken in supposing that they had finished their award. They have not I believe even begun it. They were obstructed at the very threshold, and I do not know how they have disposed of the difficulty which Mrs. Thompson there opposed to them. As Mr. Hastings may in his character of Umpire be called upon to remove it, I do not think it becomes me even to describe the nature of it, but to leave the statement of the question wholly to the discretion of the Arbitrators.

Upon the reference in general, I may say, as Mr. Hastings himself has done, that I hardly hope it can lead to any satisfactory or decisive conclusion. Nothing but my poverty, and a desire of saving Mrs. Thompson's reputation induced me to yield to it. I knew well that it was only in a Court of Justice that I could receive anything like " indemnity for the past or security for the future," and that even under the sanction of such an authority those objects would be, but very imperfectly attained.

I have hitherto refrained from addressing any of the Vansittarts on the subject of Mrs. Thompson's conduct, not wishing to take a step so prejudicial to her character unless I shall find it indispensably necessary to the salvation of my own. I trust that had either of you conceived me to be suffering by this forbearance you would have told me so. The tender solicitude, the acute sensibility with which I have regarded everything calculated in the slightest degree to affect the reputation of either of you, encourages me to hope that you would have apprized me of any danger that threatened mine. My good name indeed is all that I can now expect to save from the ruin which involves me. Naked, beyond other men, came I into the world, and naked shall I depart from it, but still not stripped I hope of that fair fame which I have laboured to merit, and which as a husband I am sure belongs to me.

Mrs. Thompson is living with her two daughters in Holles Street, and though not splendidly, at an expence I fear very much exceeding her means.

What is to become of myself I really know not. As soon as I can pay my debts at this place I shall break up house-keeping, and go forth into the world in search of food for myself and children.

The letters which I have received from Mr. Hastings are in themselves proofs of the extraordinary vigor of his mind and body at his advanced age, and they give me the express assurances of Mrs. Hastings's health. I rejoice in both, and fervently wish you the long enjoyment of these and all other blessings.

If Mr. Hastings now wants a copy of the *Pig of Borval* I can send him one.

I am my dear and fond friends with the highest
gratitude and esteem most truly yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

THE RIGHT HON'BLE. WARREN HASTINGS,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 180.

EXMOUTH,

Friday, 9th September 1814.

My dear and hon'd. Friend,

I have just now received your letter of the 6th, and I put aside other very urgent employment to thank you for it, not finding it easy to resist the impulse of gratitude and affection which it has given to my spirits. Let not my dear Mrs. Hastings repent of any warmth she has ever manifested in behalf of her friends. This glow of heart is not the portion of ordinary beings. It is a particle of the divine nature which Heaven has allotted only to its favourites. In her it is a virtue by which she has always been distinguished, and for which I have chiefly loved and admired her. By the by, I just now recollect what I heard Mr. Hastings say full 30 years ago. We were talking of Tom Jones when he observed there was not a passage in the book which more delighted him than that wherein a Mrs. Williams (I think this is her name) breaks out into a vehement defence of the character of Tom Jones at the very moment it was most strongly impeached, in defiance of all awe of her superiors, and in opposition to the most discouraging appearances. A very recent occurrence will give to my dear friend and patroness the gratification of knowing that her representations to Miss Vansittart have already been highly serviceable to me. On Tuesday last, I accidentally met Mr. Edwd. Parry and his two daughters as they were passing through this place in their way to Plymouth. It was not my intention to have said a single word to them on the subject of my domestic miseries, conceiving them to have no knowledge of their existence. But to my great surprize, Mr. Parry offered me his condolence. Upon asking him how he had heard of my situation, he told me that during the last 6 weeks he had been residing at Sidmouth, a place distant from hence about 10 miles. That soon after his arrival there he heard it reported that Mrs. Thompson was out of her mind, and that one of his daughters had written to Miss Vansittart to inquire into the truth of the report. To which inquiry Miss Vansittart replied that "*she did not believe this to be the case, but that things were very bad,*" these as well as I can recollect were Mr. Parry's words. Finding him thus partially informed on the subject, I thought it best that he and his daughters should know it accurately, and I therefore put into their hands three of the many letters which I have been compelled to write on it. The young ladies made no observation on them, but I found that they produced their due effect on the mind of their father, confirming in it those opinions which he had before formed from his own observation and from general report. This anecdote

alone will I hope be enough to reconcile Mrs. Hastings to the generous part she has taken in behalf of an injured man.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :]—

THE RIGH T HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 181.

EXMOUTH,

Thursday, 13th October 1814.

My dear and hon'd. Friend,

I duly received your kind letter of the 4th, and great is the delight it gave me. I should not have lost a single post in thanking you for your very friendly invitation had I not waited to ascertain my means of accepting of it. I have now the happiness to tell you that I shall be able to leave this place in about a fortnight and to be at Daylsford probably within the following week, perhaps on Tuesday the 2nd November. Whatever other good I may derive from the visit, *this* I venture to promise myself, that I shall find you in good health, and once more witness the happiness and enjoy the society of my two dearest friends and greatest benefactors. It is long since I have seen Sir Chs. and Lady Imhoff and I shall be heartily glad to meet them. My two eldest sons are at the East Indian College, and my two youngest I shall place at school, so that I shall only have to "bestow on you my single tediousness" and that for no long time.

Mrs. Thompson is still living at No. 21 in Holles Street. The deed of separation is not yet executed, nor I believe finally prepared. Charlotte contrived so far to elude her mother's vigilance as to send me a private letter, though written evidently in haste it did honor to her head and heart. In hopes it might be of service both to herself and her poor little sister I transmitted it to Mr. Forster, who seems much pleased with it and speaks of it as an *extraordinary* composition. It has I believe enforced his attention to the covenants which are to bind Mrs. Thompson to the proper education of my daughters; but you will readily know how easily covenants of this sort are to be evaded. Where they are most wanted they will be the last regarded. But we must do our best; and leave the rest to the disposal of that Great Being whose mercy is over all his works, and who tempers the blast to the shorn lamb. With the utmost gratitude to both of you,

I am most faithfully yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 182.

EXMOUTH,

20th October 1814.

My dear and hon'd. Friend,

It has pleased God almost to overwhelm me with his bounties. I thank him first, and next my benefactors. He has raised up friends for me in my very utmost need, and in quarters where I could hardly expect to find them. With such a sense of his mercies how is it possible for me not to adore his goodness and to love my fellow creatures? I know my kind friends that you do not give out of your abundance, and that your means fall short not merely of your generosity, for that is boundless, but of those just and unavoidable claims which your condition in life imposes on you. The greater is your goodness, and the greater of course my thankfulness. With an elated and rapturous heart I am going to hear Catalani in the Cathedral at Exeter this morning. This is the only one amusement I have attended for these seven months, do not therefore suppose me extravagant. My conscience reproaches me! I took my boys to hear the musical glasses by Cartwright when he performed at this place. To add to my good luck I have received an application from a family which seems inclined to rent Penton. If the negociation proceeds it may for a few days delay my arrival at Daylsford. You did exactly what I could have wished in making known my situation to Sr. Chs. and Lady Imhoff. If their warm hearts felt so much at the little you could tell them how would they have swelled with indignation and melted with sorrow did they know all?

I have not heard from Mr. Forster nor directly from my daughters since I last wrote to you. But I this morning received a letter from Charlotte Powney who is living with Mrs. Scott in Baker Street in which she accoants for my eldest daughter's silence by telling me that she has hurt her finger. She gives me the comfort also of knowing that my daughters are attended by a daily governess.

Accept the warmest assurances of my gratitude and esteem and believe me, my dear Friends, most faithfully yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:]—

THE RIGHT HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS,

Daylsford House,

Chipping Norton.

family quarrels, and creating broils that I am quite displeased with many parts of the family, and have purposely kept out of their way, or (*sic*) with a view to keep out of their family disputes and to prevent their interfering with my private concerns.

By the advice of Mr. Cockburn I have written in to the Court of Directors praying that they would recommend my claims for payment to the Rajah of Travancore, being on different grounds from my first application which was claiming compensation from the Court of Directors.

I beg you will present my best respects to Mr. and Mrs. Hastings and believe me, yours affectionately,

(Sd.) H. POWNEY.

No. 186.

CHELTENHAM,

Monday, 30th January 1815.

My dear and hon'd. Friend,

I rejoice in the favourable report of your health, which is indeed confirmed by your letter, for it is written without any mark of indisposition. I rejoice that you are so well able to dictate to an amanuensis. What a glorious monument you would erect to your own memory, and what a valuable legacy you would bequeath to the world were you at this time of life to become your own historian! At all events I hope you will be furnishing materials for that highly important work, and thus aiding the labors of him, whoever he may be, who has the happiness to accomplish it.

I return both to Mrs. Hastings and yourself my best thanks for your kind invitation. You know I am always happy to be with you, but I fear I cannot have that pleasure before you go to London. Sincerely wishing you both all happiness,

I remain,
my Dear Sir,
most faithfully yours,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 187.

AUDIT OFFICE,
5th April 1815.

Dear Sir,

As you have hitherto accounted to me for the Volumes of Alcedo, I have so far infringed on the business of my publisher, as to desire I might myself

transmit to you the last volume on completion of my labors; and in this office I am the more readily engaged, as I have at the same time secured an opportunity of renewing my acknowledgements for the sanction which your name, amongst the rest of its early patrons, has afforded to the publication.

I had scarcely given to the world my first volume of information respecting the Western Hemisphere, when I had formed the design of compiling and writing a corresponding work on the Eastern Hemisphere, or, more particularly, of such part of the latter, as might be included within the British Dominion. As I proceeded, my resolution was partially carried into action; for amongst the literary researches in which I have been incessantly involved within the last six years, I have been enabled to lay by much useful information, and what is perhaps almost equally desirable, to acquaint myself with some of the best sources from which more might be drawn. As by far the most essential of the latter description of acquirements I have to distinguish the list of books and authorities which you had some time since, so obligingly drawn out for me, as necessary to be consulted for the completion of my design.

I well remember that whilst having the pleasure of conversing with you on the nature of currents, especially of those of the Eastern part of the world, you mentioned having put your thoughts to paper respecting their phenomena, and also of your having, with a probable view to ultimate publication, yourself collected and written much on the history of India, from its earliest records up to so late a period as the year 1760.

If, bent as I was on the execution of the plan above noticed, this assertion was calculated to excite my liveliest attention to the subject of which we were speaking, the remark by which it was followed has never since ceased to affect me most sensibly. I could not forget the expression of kindness and condescension in which, lamenting that you should not probably have courage to undertake the completion of your labors, you seemed to insinuate that the history might be satisfactorily continued by myself.

Now, with regard to the early state of India genuine and authentic accounts appear to be so much wanting, and so much discrimination of which I could never pretend to be master, necessary, that I should despair of being able to produce any thing to my own satisfaction, whilst knowing that the effects of such enquiries as yours are in existence. The subsequent annals, though, in another sense, not the *least* important, I should not despair of filling up by substituting for such abilities as I might want the aid of persevering industry and I might add some hope of literary distinction.

The work I have just completed has too recently appeared to have obtained already the final judgment of the world as to its merits or defects, but I can venture to promise that should you, sir, in the absence of any other

views respecting the publication of your valuable labors think fit to encourage my present pursuit, by suffering me, with due acknowledgements to yourself, to embody them in the work which I propose to undertake, I shall use my best endeavors to render it in every way deserving of your kindness.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

with sentiments of the highest esteem,
your most faithful and obedient humble servant,
G. A. THOMPSON.

TO THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—Permit me to offer my best compliments to Mrs. Hastings. I called a few days since on Sir Charles and Lady Imhoff, and though not fortunate enough to find them at home, was happy to hear they were both well.

No. 188.

At Col: Duke's,
APPLESHAW, NEAR ANDOVER,
Thursday, 6th April 1815.

My dear and hond. Friend.

My own situation is very precarious and unsettled. I am fearful that funds will not be found for carrying on the works of which I spake when I had last the pleasure of seeing you. My prospect therefore of employment from that source is a good deal obscured.

A letter written on Sunday will probably find me at this place. Accept my fervent wishes for your united welfare and believe me most faithfully yours.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—]

MRS. HASTINGS,
Daylsford House,
Chipping Norton.

No. 189.

At John Fendall's Esq.
SOMERSET HOUSE, CHELTENHAM,
Monday, 24th April 1815.

My dear and hond. Friend,

You take so large a share in my afflictions that I should be absolutely ungrateful were I not to impart to you every circumstance that is calculated to alleviate them.

I yesterday and not sooner received a letter from Henry Vansittart informing me that he would be at the expence of sending George to India. I lost not a moment in imparting this joyful intelligence to my dear boy, who is now with his mother in London, and that he may not run his brother into any unnecessary expense I have requested my worthy friend Mr. Scott to superintend all his preparations for his voyage.

My Friend Fendall, being informed that the ship in which he had taken his passage was likely to be dispatched sooner than he had expected, wrote to me at Penton requesting me earnestly to come to him at this place. I set out immediately on horse-back and joined him here on Tuesday last. You will I am sure be sorry for his sake even more than mine that this worthy man, after embarking the whole of his fortune in the speculation which I described to you, will be compelled to abandon it for want of funds to prosecute it, and that more fortunate projectors are hereafter likely to reap the fruits of his labor.

Pray, let me know when you are likely to leave Daysford, as I will if possible wait on you before your departure if it be but for a few hours.

Two years ago Mr. Hastings was so kind as to give me a letter recommending my son George to the notice of Lord Moira. I rejoice that my exalted friend has lived long enough to render this letter obsolete. He will perhaps have the goodness to give me another, stating no matter how concisely, that my son and daughter are going to India, and requesting in their behalf such good offices as he may be graciously pleased to render them.

I am with real esteem and gratitude,
most faithfully yours,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Geo. Powney Thompson, the eldest son of a gentleman who for some time previous to my departure from Bengal was my private and confidential secretary and for whom I retain the sincerest friendship. This young gentleman received his appointment two years ago, and looking to the probability of my decease before his departure, I at that time gave him a letter strongly recommending him to your Lordship's patronage. To that letter, I now take the liberty of referring your Lordship earnestly renewing the request contained in it. He is accompanied by his sister, Miss Charlotte Thompson, who is going to Bengal under the protection of Mr. and Mrs. Fendall.

[Apparently a rough draft, with many corrections—unsigned in G. N. Thompson's handwriting.]

[On back:—]

MR. THOMPSON,

Hotel, Great Portland Street.

No. 190.

A true copy made by me H. AUGS. THOMPSON—From CHARLOTTE.

MADEIRA,

Tuesday, 20th June 1815.

My Beloved Papa,

The ship sails to-morrow which is to convey our letters to England. I therefore hasten to acquaint you with our safe arrival at this Island. Our ship appeared in sight of land on Friday, 9th; we landed on Sunday, 11th, and are now most comfortably lodged in the house of two of the most hospitable people, I ever met with, whose whole study since we have been with them, has been to give us as much amusement and to make us as happy as they possibly can, in which they have very well succeeded, I assure you; for I think, I never spent a week out of my dear Papa's society so pleasantly as since Sunday, the 11th of June. But having sounded their praises so warmly, you will no doubt be most anxious to know who they are. Pray, do not be surprized nor alarmed when you learn that they are two *young* and *pleasant* bachelors; their names are Shotridge and Lundy, and they are merchants. The Captain, the Purser, good Mr. Fendall's family Miss Thompson and myself are their guests. George is with the gentleman to whom we had a letter of introduction. There is no lady in that house, and therefore I preferred coming here as they were so kind as to ask me. From the day we parted, my beloved Papa, till two days before we left the ship, I never was free from sickness. My good friends were always with me, always attended me with the greatest kindness. I shall never, never forget it. Dear little Harriet has quite won my heart. She is the sweetest girl I have ever known, indeed they are all most amiable and are liked by everyone that knows them. I bless the Almighty every day for having provided me with such very kind friends. I am, now, thank God as perfectly happy as I can possibly be when you are not with me. I think of you constantly with the most tender and dutiful affection, and my greatest delight is to talk of you to our friends. I suppose dear Edward and Augustus are now with you: perhaps my good friend Anstey is also enjoying the pleasure of your society. I flatter myself you, none of you, forget the absentees. Neither George nor any of our party were at all sick. The former has been perfectly well since you saw him, is a very amiable youth, and behaves himself very correctly. I cannot describe to you the beauties of this delightful Island. I have been in raptures ever since I have been here. The country is most luxuriant. Every thing I now see here appears to me as fiction. We take walks among groves of myrtle, Geranium Effusia, honey suckle, roses, citron; the ground scattered in some places with apricots and

figs. Unfortunately this is not the season for grapes, but we see them hanging in clusters among the vineyards, not ripe. But whenever anything delights me, my thoughts turn to those beloved objects I have left behind, and long for them to be with me—so true is it that there is no joy without alloy. We expect to leave this on Thursday. Before you receive this letter I shall have completed my fifteenth year. I hope you did not forget to drink my health. If we had remained here till that day Mr. Shortridge was to have given a grand entertainment to us. He has already given us two balls. We have been extremely gay, either having company at home or going out every evening. We are going to a ball to-morrow night. Adieu, my beloved Papa, excuse the stupidity of this letter, and believe me your most dutiful and ever affectionate daughter.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON.

Best love to the dear boys.

P.S.—In excuse for the defects of Augustus's copy, I must tell you he is not yet 11 years old.

G. N. T.

No. 191.

RECTORY-PENTON,

September 1815.

My dear and hond. Sir,

The distressed in general do not find it very difficult to hide themselves: their retirement is not much subject to be broken in upon by the solicitude of their acquaintance. It is not, however, so easy to elude the vigilance of your friendship. You resemble Job in the early days of his prosperity, for "you are eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, and the cause which you know not you search out." Who is there therefore that would not rejoice to find that God is with you, and that after having been delivered up like that holy man to all that the malice of the devil and his agents could inflict, you are now in the full enjoyment of an old age which considering the scenes through which you have passed is almost patriarchal? For my own part, I do most fervently rejoice in beholding you thus blessed, and hail with delight this consolatory proof that were there no other world than this virtue would be still "a real good and not an empty name." If I had not before received a thousand proofs of the interest you take in what concerns me, the letter which I have just now received from you would convince me of it. I will not therefore apologize for troubling you with a brief history of myself since we parted. It is, I presume for this you have written. You left me in London. I remained there till Monday, 26th June.

No. 192.

AUDIT OFFICE,

16th September 1815.

Dear Sir,

Having through the recess, been absent some days from this place, and only having just returned from the country, with a view of transacting some private business, I have only just now been indulged with the favor of your communication. I am determined therefore to lose no time in answering that part of it which I have reason to think most interesting to both of us. My father is at present living at Penton, and as I learn by his letter now lying before me, intends remaining there till the end of this month for the purpose of furnishing a home to his two little boys during their holidays. He says nothing concerning the state of his health, but I hope from his silence on that subject, it is reasonable to conclude that he is in full enjoyment of that blessing.

The eleventh number of the Pamphleteer is just published, which I will forward to you at the beginning of next week, and at the same time mention, at your desire the little amount due on that account.

Requesting you will make my best compliments acceptable to Mrs. Hastings.

I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

with great gratitude and esteem your, very faithful and obedient servant,

G. A. THOMPSON.

TO THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 193.

GLOCESTER,

Thursday, 6th June 1816.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

Having some urgent business at Penton I took the opportunity of going thither whilst Anstey's presence at Gloucester enabled me to confide to him the care of his two little brothers during my absence. On coming home I received your kind letter of the 28th of May, and was delighted with it, not only for my own sake, but for yours: Towards myself it manifests an unabated continuance of that friendship, which ever since I possessed it, I have considered as my highest honor, and greatest happiness. In you it shews that time has neither shaken your hand, nor clouded your understanding, nor which is above all most creditable, chilled the warm

current of your generous soul. Your memory indeed has proved particularly retentive upon a point where that of most men, even in their prime of life, is very apt to fail. To say the truth I have literally *lived* upon that kind promise which you made to me when I was last at Daylsford, and which Mrs. Hastings with no less kindness confirmed. Anstey's equipment for India will require no extension of your bounty beyond the limits which were then assigned to it; for his brother's liberality covers all his wants. Anstey went on Tuesday last to see his mother at Bath. The length of his stay there will depend upon the time of his departure for India. All the regular ships are gone. A private ship the *Hope*, about 529 tons is to sail early in August, and if it is found upon the enquiries which we are making, that it is prudent for him to proceed on her, he shall do so. I have requested information from Mr. Scott as to the probable continuance of Mr. Elliott in his Government at Madras, and if I find he is likely to remain there, I will take the liberty of troubling you for letters to him. Those you gave me to Earl Moira have been of infinite service to my children, and must I think therefore give you pleasure not only on their account, but on that of his Lordship and yourself, since you have thus an additional proof of his attachment to you. I yesterday received a letter from my friend Fendall dated Calcutta, 14th December 1815, in which speaking of my children he says, "*Lord Moira and the Countess have paid them both uncommon attention.*"

Your observations on the character of George are perfectly just and very gratifying to me. No human being ever possessed a better heart than he does, and this will always keep him right in spite of a very volatile and careless disposition, for the scriptures truly say that "*out of the Heart are the issues of life.*" This is the boy who at five years old used to toil after me through the ploughed fields, tumbling into the furrows like the awkward unwieldy puppy of a shepherd's dog. When he was about eight years old I was reading to him and the rest of my children from the Newspaper an account of two school boys who had been committed to goal on a suspicion of theft. At the end of it he said, "Papa, don't you think they had better have died?" When I told him of his sister Marian's death, he exclaimed, "I did not love her half well enough," and fell from his chair. With such feelings as these the poor fellow may be liable to many errors and destined to many sufferings, but will I assure myself be always honourable and amiable.

As I have room, I will add what Fendall says of him in his last letter. The Doctor had attended him for an attack of the bile. "This and some half a dozen tumbles over a leaping bar, and two or three precipitate flights out of his friend Magniac's gig are I believe all the troubles which George

has had to encounter. Not that three hours every forenoon with his moonshy are to be considered as so many hours of pleasure, but as he believes the application necessary he bears the confinement with all due patience in the hope of being the sooner emancipated from College rules. Charlotte of course goes with us to Java. George I fear must remain in College. If I can get him with me I will."

I beg you will present my best regards to my excellent friend Mrs. Hastings and to Sir Chs. and Lady Imhoff, and believe me as I am most faithfully and gratefully yours.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

THE RIGHT HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS,
Dayisford House.

No. 194

GLoucester,

Saturday, 3rd August 1816.

My dear Madam.

I am engaged to be at Cheltenham on Monday next. If I were sure I should find Mr. Hastings and yourself at home and perfectly disengaged, I would dine with you on Tuesday, and return to my children on Wednesday. If you can without the smallest inconvenience receive me on Tuesday, I beg you will have the goodness to tell me so, by a line directed to me at the Post Office at Cheltenham. If I do not hear from you I shall conclude that you are either not at home, or engaged with company, and shall of course not take the journey.

I thank Mr. Hastings most heartily for his kindness to Anstey. Though my son's departure for England had for many months anxiously employed his thoughts as well as my own, the means of effecting it remained so uncertain, and at length came so abruptly, that it found us in a great measure unprepared for it, and, like the *slow sudden death* deprecated by young, afflicted us in its visitation with the sense of omitted duties to others and of neglected communications between ourselves. What would I now give for one hour's conversation with him? From the time he determined to go this year, he had but eleven days to provide his passage and to make all his preparations. He got down to Deal on Sunday evening the 7th of July, embarked that night, and sailed the next morning. So that if he did not take leave of Mr. Hastings by letter, I hope he will be excused.

I have received very gratifying accounts of both my children in India. Charlotte went to Java with the Fendalls, and in a letter dated from thence

in March last speaks in raptures of the beauties of the Island, and of her own happiness. George was left at Calcutta. Mrs. Fendall speaking of him uses these words.

"Charlotte does not like going so far from her dear brother, whom we shall all leave with much regret, for he is a most excellent young man, and a great favourite with our whole family. He had a slight bilious attack on our arrival; but Dr. Russell has set him right again. He studies with his Moonshy daily, and promises to be very steady. Had we remained in Calcutta he should have continued in our family. If Fendall remains at Java when George is relieved from College, he will endeavour to get him appointed there, and glad we shall all be to have him among us again. He is a young man of high principles, strict integrity, a charming disposition, pleasing manners, and in all respects a perfect gentleman. Be under no apprehensions about his doing well."

Mrs. Thompson went from Bath to London to see Anstey before his departure. Georgiana was with her. Where they are now I know not.

I hope you are all well, for then I am sure you will all be as happy as this world admits us to be. Remember me kindly to Mr. Hastings and Sir Chs. and Lady Imhoff.

I am most faithfully yours,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to —]

MRS. HASTINGS,
Daylsford House
Chipping Norton.

No. 195.

GLoucester,
Friday, 21st February 1817.

My dear and bond. Sir,

My late visit at Daylsford, though short, was so highly satisfactory to me, that I cannot help thanking both Mr. Hastings and yourself for the pleasure of it. She was nearly recovered from the temporary pain under which she had been suffering, and from all I could learn by observation and enquiry the general state of her health was excellent. As to yourself you were really stronger both in body and mind than I had found you in either of my two preceding visits. When you get to London I hope you will strictly adhere to your determination of remaining as much at home as possible. Your animal functions evidently do not now require the impulse of exercise. The machine, undisturbed by concussion, and unclogged by anything like intemperance moves with regularity and freedom, and will, whilst thus treated, probably endure for many years. The danger of passing

from a state of bodily exertion to that of bodily repose is now over, and your mind seems to have acquired force and activity from the quiescence of its earthly companion. Your animal spirits will be fully enough employed in receiving at your own house the attentions of your numerous friends and acquaintance, none of whom I hope will be so unreasonable as to expect a return of their visits.

It occurs to me, my dear Sir, that the statement which you gave to the E. I. Company of their affairs on your return from India is, if not too long, in every other respect exactly adapted to a place in the Pamphleteer, which according to its original intention, was destined rather to revive and perpetuate such valuable tracts as were from any cause becoming scarce and obsolete than to publish new ones. The short passage concerning the Bengal salt which you read to me from that Statement gave me so favourable an impression of the whole work that I am sure, its publication would do you honour and serve the community. This statement was at least the precursor, though probably neither the suggester nor the guide, as well of those admired views of the affairs of Great Britain annually given by Mr. Pitt on the opening of his Budgett, as of the general exposes taken of the affairs of their respective countries both by the ministers of France and America. At all events I hope you will take the tract with you to London and consult Alcedo upon its insertion in the Pamphleteer. Before it is committed to the press it ought to be very carefully read, since contrary to my belief, it may possibly contain predictions not verified by events. My little boys are not yet returned to me. They are gone to pass a fortnight with my friend Col. Anstey, who has undertaken to instruct them in making Latin verse; an art in which he has great skill and much taste. Mrs. Thompson a few days ago had a very alarming attack of illness occasioned by suppressed gout. She was attended by two physicians, but either their skill, or the strength of her constitution so soon restored her, that they were both dismissed on the second or third day. Present my compliments to Miss Chapmet (*sic*), and accept for yourself, and my never failing friend Mrs. Hastings the warmest assurance of my well-merited esteem and gratitude.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

No. 196.

GLoucester,
Saturday, 19th July 1817.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

I am called on to renew our long suspended correspondence by an event which I think it my duty to impart both to my dear Mrs. Hastings and

yourself. Mrs. Thompson breathed her last yesterday morning about five o'clock. On Friday, three weeks I received letters from Arthur Anstey at Bath informing me that Mrs. Thompson was most dangerously ill, and had expressed a desire of seeing me. I set off immediately for that place, and got there the same evening. On my arrival I found that Mrs. Thompson's words had been erroneously stated to Arthur Anstey. She had expressed no desire of seeing me, but had merely intimated that I ought to be informed of her situation. Under these circumstances I did not think it right to intrude myself into her presence lest my appearance might disturb her last moments; but in the hope that it might possibly sooth them I desired Arthur Anstey would inform her that I was at Bath and would attend her whenever she should wish to see me. The next morning her eldest brother George arrived by the mail, and waited on her immediately. At four o'clock the same day I found that I had been twice sent for. I went, and was conducted to the door of her room by her brother George, and Arthur Anstey, who both retired. The room was spacious and she was lying on a couch at the head of it. Her two youngest sons, who had been for some time the guests of my friend Col. Anstey at Bath, were at her feet and rubbing them—her nurses were about her. As I approached she held forth her hand, which I laid hold of saying, "*I take it with all my heart, and pray God to bless you,*" I received no encouragement to say more—her look I am sorry to say was cold and forbidding, and she uttered not a word. She was dreadfully emaciated, and had a thinly scattered irruption on her skin. She conceived herself to be dying and her brother and attendants were then of the same opinion. I confess that the motion of her eye, and the tone of her voice led me to believe that she was not so near her end as they apprehended. Finding that she had not yet thought of or at least called for any spiritual consolation, I endeavoured to turn her thoughts that way, and at length after a silence of some minutes she of her own accord expressed a wish to receive the sacrament. It was immediately administered to her. Her brother George, Arthur Anstey and myself partook of it, and her two little boys were present. My beloved Georgiana had been sent to a neighbour's house. On Sunday evening her son Henry Vansittart arrived from Shotsbrook. She had now begun to mend. He went back, and promised to return at the end of the week with Lady Turner. Her amendment advanced, and her brother George left her on Wednesday. On Friday, Henry and Lady Turner arrived at Bath and staid till the following Monday, when they set off for Yorkshire. I had during the whole of my stay at Bath lived at Coll. Anstey's, from whence I had paid her my daily visits. As she got better I found she became impatient of my attentions, and I proposed to her therefore my return to Gloucester with my two little boys to which she most readily

assented. We came here last Tuesday. This morning I received a letter from Arthur Anstey dated yesterday of which the following is an extract
 "Mrs. Thompson was taken ill on Wednesday morning with epileptic fits
 "of which she had four between 3 o'clock on Wednesday A. M. and that
 "hour P. M., and expired in much composure this morning at 5. Miss
 "Hitchcock [Georgiana's governess] has been as usual considerate, attentive
 "and prudent. She told me she sat up with her last night and began to
 "read to her the Lord's prayer on her own motion and then asked her if
 "she should read more, when Mrs. T. desired her to do so and to read
 "louder, and in the course of an hour expired without a groan."

Henry Vansittart said Lady Turner promised Mrs. Thompson that they would in case of her death take charge of Georgiana: thus am I relieved of one great source of inquietude. But I have a multitude of others left, abundant enough most monstrously to perplex if not to overwhelm me. Mrs. Thompson's death has deprived me of the surest source on which I had depended for the payment of my debts. My kind friend Arthur has taken all proper steps for the present. On Wednesday or Thursday next it is my intention to return with my two boys to Bath. Georgiana is removed to Arthur Anstey's. With my best regards to Mrs. Hastings.

I am my dear Sir
 most truly yours,
 GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

{ Addressed to :—

THE RIGHT HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS,
 Daylsford House,
 Chipping Norton.

No. 197.

GLoucester,
 Tuesday, 16th September 1817.

My dear and hon'd. Sir,

Henry Vansittart has behaved most kindly, and in a manner worthy of himself and his father's family. He has agreed to defray the expenses of his mother's funeral, and has invited myself and my three younger children to Kirk-batham. We are now on our way thither. We left Bath last Thursday, and shall proceed on our journey tomorrow or next day. The road which he has recommended to me is through Worcester, but I purpose proceeding by another course that I may give myself the chance of passing an hour or two at Daylsford. I wish to render my long journey as interesting and profitable as I can to my children, and I should most miserably fail of

my purpose were I to lose this opportunity of introducing them to a man of whom they have heard so much, and whom it will hereafter be an envied privilege to have seen. To sleep at Daylsford would as little suit our convenience as it would yours. We shall therefore only pay you a morning visit.

At Bath I happened to dine in company with Lady Charlotte Fitz Gerald, the sister of the Marquis of Hastings. I was no sooner introduced to her than she enquired with much earnestness after her friend and relation Mr. Hastings. We were intimate in a moment. The perfect coincidence of our sentiments regarding you; the fervor of our devotions at the same shrine seemed to annihilate at once all the distance which the elevation of her rank and the shortness of our acquaintance naturally placed between us. She took pleasure in uttering your praises and I had pleasure in listening to them. I saw her frequently afterwards, and with no abatement of that regard with which her partiality for yourself had at first inspired me. Her husband Mr. Fitz Gerald cordially joined in our admiration of you. I was glad to learn from them that the Marquis loves the natives of India, and thinks highly of the Company's Servants. This will help to confirm the Hindoos in their belief of the transmigration of the Soul. They will see you perpetuated in the person of your noble namesake, and rejoice to behold you again amongst them enjoying in your renewed state of being those honors which you had so well earned and which were so unjustly denied to you in your former existence. Some few amongst them will possibly be confirmed in their belief of this identity between yourself and the Marquis by a recurrence to the names of your respective secretaries. I have no objection to my share in this delusion. For I understand my namesake is an honest man, and most fervently attached to his friend and patron, I have no higher ambition.

About three months ago, I read "*The Life and Studies of Benj. West prior to his arrival in England by John Galt, Esq.*" The book was lent to me and I was obliged to read it more hastily than I wished. I wish you would read it yourself. I think it would afford you entertainment, and a useful lesson. It would show you the necessity of supplying at every moment of your leisure instructions for your own biographer whoever he may hereafter happen to be. Many of the most interesting incidents and reflections in the life of West could have been furnished only by himself. Galt in his preface says, "It was necessary that the narrative should appear in the time of West himself that the authenticity of the incidents might not rest on the authority of any biographer." Take this hint and speak for yourself. Let it be your tranquil employment, to furnish such facts and reflections as may enable the writer of your life to do you justice, and thus

to instruct mankind. It is odd enough that there is a small print in the shops of West which resembles you. But what is still more extraordinary is, that a friend of mine, who knows West well, but who has never seen you, in talking of you said that he supposed you to resemble West in your countenance without my ever having alluded to any probable likeness between you. I have not yet exactly ascertained my road, nor settled my intentions, but I think I shall breakfast either at *Stow* or *Moreton* on Thursday next, as may best suit my projected excursion to *Daylsford*. Present my best regards to my dear friend Mrs. Hastings, and to the Imhoffs if they are with you.

I am, yours most faithfully,
GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

THE RIGHT HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS
Daylsford House.

No. 198.

KIRKLEATHAM near GIBBORO-YORKSHIRE,
Wednesday, 24th December 1817.

My dear and bond. Sir.

At this season when "peace and good will to man" were so emphatically pronounced on earth, our minds, as if influenced by that heavenly behest, turn with more than ordinary force to that recollection of our friends, and amongst these it would be strange indeed if I could for my part forget two so very dear to me as Mrs. Hastings and yourself. My late silence I hope does not appear to either of you so strange and reprehensible as it does to myself. I am indeed myself surprized at it, and the more so, because I have wished much to hear from you, and knew at the same time that I could hardly expect that pleasure without first writing to you. I shall not attempt to account for or excuse so gross an inconsistency. Even in your own correct conduct you will find if I am not mistaken the possibility of being a remiss and negligent correspondent though a sincere and affectionate friend. It was on the 19th of September that I paid you a morning visit with my three younger children. You were then in good health and so was I. You have possessed that blessing as you have done all your faculties, with meekness. I remember I was such a vapouring fool as to boast of mine, it was perhaps because I had nothing else to be proud of. I was taken ill before night at *Stow*, where I slept, and though I proceeded the next morning to *Warwick*, I could go no further, and was detained there ten days by a bilious fever. As you needed no such lesson

against presumption I hope you have not received one, but have continued to enjoy your health uninterruptedly. On the 5th of October, I and my three children arrived at this place, and with the exception of a month which we passed with my worthy friends Mr. and Mrs. Chr. Anstey at Norton, a place fourteen miles distant from hence, we have been here ever since. Mr. Vansittart and Lady Turner are very kind and attentive to us, but have not yet by a single act, or word, or even look given me any ground to conclude that they have turned their thoughts to the destitute condition of myself and my two boys, much less that they have formed any plan for our permanent relief; but they are good people and I do not therefore despair that under the blessing of God they may become the instruments of his mercy to us. Whatever good they do us must be the spontaneous suggestions of their own breasts, for Mr. Vansittart has already done so much for me, or rather for his mother, and her children, that I cannot possibly ask him for any thing more. They have rendered me a most acceptable service in [?] the adoption of my daughter. There hardly lives a woman more likely to discharge as she ought a trust of this sacred nature than Lady Turner. She has herself been well-educated, possesses a fine understanding and a good heart, pleasing manners and very regular habits of business. Their establishment is large. Part of it consists of an hospital for the maintenance of 10 old men and 10 old women and for the education as well as maintenance of the like number of boys and girls; this charity, with several schools, and the regulation of her household she superintends with great diligence, but with very little apparent effort. In all the good she does or intends she has I am sure a willing coadjutor in her worthy husband. They have just built a green house and from my report of your truly wonderful Geranium she seems disposed to try her fortune with one of the same kind. Pray tell me its sort, and the means by which it became such a prodigy of size and beauty.

Mr. Vansittart would also be glad to have a description of your apartment and your process for drying bacon.

I hope that Sir Charles and Lady Imhoff are well and that they remember me with as much kindness as I do them. I do not think, I shall leave this place before the end of January; but to say the truth, I know very little of my future destiny. It does not appear to me that man is in this respect much wiser than the beast that perishes. I do know that I am most truly yours.

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to:—]

THE RIGHT HON'SLR WARREN HASTINGS.

Daylsford House,

No. 199

No. 8, CHESTERFIELD STREET,

Thursday, 18th June 1818.

My dear and fond. Sir,

I called yesterday in Portugal Street to enquire after the health of Mrs. Hastings and yourself, and had the great happiness of receiving from Sir Charles Imhoff a very gratifying report of you both. It gives me particular pleasure to find that in addition to the continued enjoyment of all the faculties of your mind, you are now by the return of a real summer restored to the delights of bodily exercise in the open air. My imagination is enraptured whilst it beholds you seated with your dear Mrs. Hastings in her beautiful flower garden, and enjoying in its maturity the paradise of your own creation: a creation which you had vigor enough of mind to commence whilst in the midst of an unparalleled persecution, and which now furnishes a fit scene for the serene enjoyment of an honoured old age, blest with the recollection of past good deeds, with the united love of all good men, and with the hopes of everlasting happiness. Though these, and such as these are the sentiments with which I constantly think of you, I should not have to-day indulged in the expression of them had I not been pressed to write to you by my tailor, who is very desirous of serving you. He was Clerk and Foreman to the widow of Jones whom you employed for many years, as the surviving partner of Heron. Heron and Jones are both dead. Mrs. Jones has left off business and her clerk Evans is getting as much of it as he can. He is a fashionable tailor, and I found him in the employment of Lord Rivers, and of several of his relations.

EVANS AND CUTLER,

Tailors, &c.

56, South Moulton Street,

Late Foreman and Clerk,

TO MRS. JONES,

21, Lower Grosvenor Street.

I continue, thank God, well and happy. I have received favourable reports of my three children in India. George was married on the 3rd of January, and Anstey after having studied in the College at Calcutta and met his sister and the Fendalls on their return from Java, was going to his station at Madras. Edward and Georgiana are with Lady Turner in

Yorkshire, and Augustus who is at Rugby School is invited by Lord Rivers to pass his holidays with us (?) Present my love to Mrs. Hastings and believe me.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. NESBITT THOMPSON.

[Addressed to :—

THE RIGHT HON'BLE WARREN HASTINGS,
Daysford House.

COPY.

To my dear friend George Nesbitt Thompson, I give this book, desiring him to keep and perpetuate it in his family, as a pledge of my grateful affection for him; while its own pages afford the most substantial proofs of the truth and activity of his friendship for me in collecting the suffrages of the inhabitants of Bengal, and the other countries which were subject to the British dominion in that part of India, in my favor, at the time in which I was criminally prosecuted by my own country for oppressions which I was charged with having exercised over them.

Except by readers of a close and critical attention, who have accustomed themselves to draw inferences of their own from the materials which are offered to their perusal, it will not be known, or conceived, how small the influence is which an Englishman possesses over the minds of the natives of India, who is not in the service of the Company, or the Crown, nor in the line of routine which has either conducted him to present, or entitled him to future, authority over them.

In this class was Mr. Thompson; known only to have possessed the confidence of a departed Governor, unfriended even by those who had formerly shared the same protection with him and not only in no line of public employment, but excluded from it altogether by recent and most positive orders of the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

I wish to impress this review of Mr. Thompson's situation on the minds of those to whom this deposit may hereafter devolve; that when they shall read in it the testimonials which he was the instrument of procuring and of transmitting under the sanction of the Government itself to the Company in England, they may duly appreciate the difficulties which their ancestor had to encounter, and the generous ardor of that zeal which enabled him to surmount them.

May there never be wanting one of his race to emulate his virtues! and my blessing, the blessing of "a man more sinn'd against than sinning," be on him and them for ever!

WARREN HASTINGS.

[Concluded.]

History of the College of Fort William—IV.

ORDERS BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The 24th January 1854

THE College of Fort William is abolished. The following rules are prescribed for the examination of the newly appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service in the languages of India prevailing in the Presidency of Fort William for their guidance and control until declared qualified for the public service by knowledge of those languages, and for the discharge of other duties heretofore performed by the Secretary and Examiners of the College of Fort William :—

I. There shall be a Board of Examiners in Calcutta consisting of a President and as many members ex-officio or otherwise, as the Government may from time to time appoint with a Secretary who may be also a member of the Board.

II. The Board in addition to the duties hereinafter enjoined, will perform those now devolving on the General Committee for the examination of Assistants.

III. For the more convenient despatch of business the Board may form itself into Sub-Committees, each consisting of two or more of its members, and the President shall appoint a Secretary to each Sub-Committee from among the members of the Board and its Secretary. There shall be one Sub-Committee for the examination of Civil Servants by the qualification test and for honors, and for the performance of the other duties heretofore discharged by the Examiners of the College of Fort William and another Sub-Committee for the examination of assistants. The correspondence and miscellaneous executive business of the Board shall be conducted by the Secretary acting under the orders of the President.

IV. The President of the Board shall be the President of each Sub-Committee and the act of each Sub-Committee shall be, and be described to be, the act of the Board.

V. Every person appointed by the Court of Directors a member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment shall, immediately on his arrival in Calcutta, report himself in person to the Secretary to the Board.

VI. Every such Civil Servant on his arrival in Calcutta and until he is either attached to the public service, or directed or permitted to proceed into the interior, is under the orders and authority of the Board of Examiners and bound to obey all orders, general or special, which he may receive from the President, either direct or through the Secretary to the Board. All such orders shall be regularly entered in an order-book to be kept by the Secretary.

VII. The standing orders of the College of Fort William so far as they consist with the rules now promulgated, shall continue to be binding on the young Civil Servants in Calcutta but the Board will take immediate measures to revise and consolidate these standing orders, and bring them into conformity with the new system.

VIII. The newly appointed Civil Servants of each term shall be allotted to the public service as they arrive in such proportions as are determined from time to time by the Government of India. For the present one half of the Civil Servants of each term (including the odd number when there is one) will be allotted to the Lower Provinces and the other half to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

IX. Of the Civil Servants of each term those who first report themselves to the Secretary shall have the preference until the number to be allotted to one or other division of the Presidency is complete. But if two or more arrive at Calcutta in the same ship and report themselves to the Secretary within twenty four hours after arrival, the preference as between them shall be given to the senior in rank.

X. Every Civil Servant must qualify himself for the public service by knowledge of two languages according to the prescribed test. Those allotted to the Lower Provinces must qualify in Bengali and Urdu. Those allotted to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab must qualify in Persian and Hindi.

XI. The allotment of Civil Servants to either division of the Presidency shall be reported to the Government and no change shall be made in the allotment without the special sanction of Government in each case.

XII. Every Civil Servant shall be examined, as soon after his arrival, as possible, in any language or languages he may have studied at the College of Haileybury, and a report of this initiatory examination shall be made to the Government.

XIII. There shall be a general examination at the commencement of every calendar month at which all unpassed Civil Servants resident in or near Calcutta are required to attend, and the result of every such examination shall be reported to the Government. Intermediate examinations may be held for those who are studying for honors, but not otherwise

except under peculiar circumstances and with the express sanction of the President.

XIV. Every Civil Servant is expected to pass the test of qualification in one language at or before the third general monthly examination after his initiatory examination, and in a second language within 3 months from the date of passing in the first. Failing either of these expectations, a Civil Servant will not be allowed to remain in Calcutta, but will be sent to complete his studies under some Civil Authority at a station in the interior.

XV. On good cause being shown a Civil Servant will be permitted at any time after his initiatory examination to prosecute and complete his studies under some Civil Authority at a station in the interior.

XVI. A Civil Servant who fails to pass the test in two languages within 18 months from the date of his initiatory examination (allowance being made for duly certified sickness) will on the expiration of that period be finally removed from the service.

XVII. No Civil Servant will be permitted to study for honors except in Calcutta, and unless he pass the test of qualification in two languages within four months from his initiatory examination.

XVIII. No Civil Servant will be permitted to continue studying for honors of whom it is not certified by the Board in the general examination report of each month, that he has made good progress during the month, and is likely within the prescribed time to obtain either a certificate of high proficiency or a degree of honor as the case may be.

XIX. Twelve months from the initiatory examination is the extreme period allowed for obtaining honors in one language, and eighteen months from the same examination for obtaining honors in two or more languages.

XX. No Civil Servant who fails to obtain a certificate of high proficiency within eight months from his initiatory examination, shall be permitted to study for honors in a second language.

XXI. The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to study for honors is the vernacular language of the greater part of that division of the Presidency to which he is allotted, that is to say, Bengalee for the Lower Provinces, and Hindi or Urdu for the N. W. P. and Punjab. After obtaining a degree of honor or a certificate of high proficiency in any one of these languages in their prescribed term, a Civil Servant may apply himself to the study of any other of the dead or living languages of India.

XXII. The following is the test of qualification in the several languages :—

(1). Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books—

Persian ...	Anwari-Soheliee (first three chapters) and Gulistan,
Oordoo ...	Bagh-o-Bahar, Ikhwanus Safa.
Hindi ...	Prem-Sagar.
Bengalee ...	Betal-Panchabinshati and Bangalar Itibas.

(2). Translating into English with accuracy, a passage in an easy narrative style, not taken from the test books.

(3). Translating intelligibly and with accuracy of grammar, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of an easy narrative style.

(4). Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

XXIII. The following is the test of high proficiency:—

(1). Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books—

1. In Arabic	... { 1. Alif Saila. 2. Ikhwanus Safa. 3. Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
2. Persian	... { 1. Galistan. 2. Bostan. 3. Anwari Soheliee.
3. Hindoostani or Oordoo	... { 1. Bag-o-Bahar 2. Ikhwanus Safa. 3. Gooli Bakawuliee. 4. Baital Pachisi.
4. Sanskrit	... { 1. Hitopadesha. 2. Mahabharata.
5. Hindee	... { 1. Rajneeti. 2. Prem Sagar. 3. Brajbilas.
6. Bengalee	... { 1. Bangalar Itibas. 2. Betal Panchabinshati. 3. Purush Parikya.

(2). Translating from and into English as prescribed for the test of qualification but from papers of a more difficult nature, and with greater accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression.

XXIV. The following is the test for a degree of honor:—

(1). Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books—

1. In Arabic	... { 1. Nafhat-ul-Yaman. 2. Ikhwanus Safa. 3. Mugamati Hariri.
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2. Persian	... {	1. Akhlaqi Julali. 2. Inshoi Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandur Namah. 4. Dewani Hafiz.
3. Hindustani or Oordoo	... {	1. Bagh-o-Bahar. 2. Ikhwanus Safa. 3. Khirad Afroz. 4. Kaliyati Sonda. 5. Prem Sagur.
4. Sanskrit	... {	1. Hitopadesha. 2. Mahabharata. 3. Raghu Vansa. 4. Sakuntallah Nataka.
5. Hindee	... {	1. Prem Sagur. 2. Sabha Bilas. 3. Ramayan, by Tulsī Das. 4. Bagh-o-Bahar.
6. Bengalee	... {	1. Purush Parikya. 2. Betal Panchabinshati. 3. Bangalar Itihas. 4. Mahabharata. 5. Probodh Chandrika.

(2). Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text book

(3). Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance and neatness of expression with perfect correctness of spelling and grammar.

(4) Conversing (in the vernacular languages) with accuracy and fluency.

The examination for a degree of honor will be of a searching nature, and the exercises both oral and written must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

XXV. To every Civil Servant who gains a certificate of high proficiency there shall be awarded a donation of eight hundred rupees and a certificate under the signature of the President of the Board.

XXVI. To every Civil Servant who gains a degree of honor, there shall be awarded a donation of one thousand six hundred rupees and a diploma under the signature of the head of the Government of Bengal.

XXVII. But two pecuniary rewards for the same language will not be given, and if, after obtaining a certificate of high proficiency, a Civil Servant

becomes entitled to a degree of honor in the same language, he shall on the second occasion receive only the difference between the rewards attached to these two several distinctions.

XXVIII. To every Civil Servant who passes the test of qualification in any language with marked proficiency at or before the third General Monthly Examination after his initiatory examination, there shall be awarded a medal of merit, and to every one who passes the test in two languages within that time with similar proficiency, there shall be awarded a medal of merit and a donation of one thousand Rupees.

XXIX. Certificates of high proficiency and medals of merit shall be delivered to those entitled to them by the President at a full meeting of the Board. Degrees of honor will be conferred by the head of the Government in person.

XXX. When a Civil Servant has completed his course of study and has been attached to one or other division of the Presidency, for employment in the public service, he shall receive from the Secretary to the Board of Examiners a certificate specifying the proficiency he may have acquired, the rewards adjudged to him and the general tenor of his conduct while engaged in his studies.

XXXI. No Civil Servant unattached shall leave Calcutta or its vicinity, including a circle with a radius of five miles from Government House, without the permission of the Government. Every instance in which this rule is transgressed shall be reported to the Government by the Secretary to the Board.

XXXII. Any young Civil Servant who may be guilty of any irregular or indecorous conduct which may not appear to call for a report to Government shall be admonished by the President. But serious instances of wilful disobedience, or of disorderly and unbecoming conduct, shall be reported for the information and orders of the Government.

XXXIII. Whenever it may appear to the Secretary or to any Member of the Board of Examiners, that a young Civil Servant is likely from expensive habits, from idleness, or any improper indulgences, to incur debt or otherwise disgrace himself, and set an injurious example to others, a report shall be made to the President and the President after admonition shall, if he thinks necessary, report the matter for the information of the Government.

XXXIV. The contracting of debt by the Civil Servants of the East India Company is prohibited. Those who enter the public service under pecuniary embarrassment, implying the contraction of habits of prodigality, will be held to be disqualified for employment of trust and confidence, so long as those habits and embarrassments continue.

XXXV. The young Civil Servants will on the same conditions as heretofore be allowed the use of the Oriental books belonging to the library of

the late College of Fort William, which library will now be in charge of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

XXXVI. The accounts of the office of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners will be kept, audited and rendered, in the same manner as those of the late College of Fort William.

XXXVII. Civil Servants who are not qualified for the public service but are permitted or ordered to reside in the interior will be placed under the authority and orders of the Commissioner of the division, or the Judge of the district in which they severally reside and are bound to obey all orders they receive from him. They are not permitted to quit the station and its vicinity without the sanction of the Government.

XXXVIII. The examination of unpassed Civil Servants in the interior will be conducted as at present by means of written papers prepared by the Board, and forwarded under seal by the Board's Secretary to the chief Civil Authority of the Station.

XXXIX. Civil Servants will receive from the date of their arrival in the country until they pass the test of qualification in one language, a salary of Rs. 250 a month, and so long as they remain in Calcutta, an allowance of Rs. 80 for house-rent. After passing the test in one language, they will receive, until attached to the public service, a salary of Rs. 300 a month, and while they remain in Calcutta Rs. 80 as house-rent.

XL. Native teachers will be allowed to the young Civil Servants at the public expense. In Calcutta each Civil Servant will be at liberty to entertain a Moonshee or a Pundit according to the language he is studying, and every such teacher will receive from the Secretary to the Board of Examiners the authorised allowance on the production of a certificate duly attested by the student on whom he may have attended. An examination for admitting Moonshees and Pundits will be held by the Board in the months of February and August, and only such as gain testimonials of qualification to teach shall be eligible for employment by the students. A testimonial is to be given for such language in which on examination, qualification is established, the test for such examination being the same as that laid down for degree of honour including a fair knowledge of English. One Moonshee or Pundit will not be allowed to draw pay for more than 4 students in one month.

XLI. In the interior the choice of the Moonshee or Pundit will be subject to the approval of the chief Civil authority, and on the production of a like certificate, the authorised allowance will be paid by the Collector of the district and debited in his accounts to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

XLII. So much of the foregoing rules as relates to the time at which unpassed Civil Servants are to pass the several examinations for qualification

and honours will apply fully only to those who have not yet arrived in India. In the case of those now in India the General Monthly Examination held in February 1834 shall for the purposes of these rules be taken in respect to those who have not yet passed in one language to be their initiatory examination, and in respect of those who have passed in one language to be the date on which they passed in that language. But no such unpassed Civil Servants shall thereby acquire any advantage or be permitted either to study for honors or to remain in the service longer than he would have been permitted under the rules heretofore in force.

The Board of Examiners is hereby constituted as follows:—

President.

Sir Robert Barlow, Baronet.

Members.

A. J. M. Mills, Esq.

H. Ricketts, Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue.

Ex-officio.

C. B. Trevor, Esq.

A. Grote, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

C. T. Buckland, Esq., Registrar of the Sada Court.

Lieutt. W. N. Lees, 42nd Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon A. Sprenger, M. D.

Moulee Mahomed Wujech.

Pundit Ishwar Chunder Surma.

The Revd. Krishna Mohun Banerjea.

Secretary.

Lieutt. W. M. Lees, 42nd Regiment N. I.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal,

(Sd). C. BEADON.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

For all practical purposes it was merely a change of name as all the functions hitherto performed by the College of Fort William devolved upon the newly constituted Board of Examiners including a Monthly Report upon the general conduct and ability of the junior unpassed Civil Servants. The only difference appears to have been that no residential quarters were provided for young civilians who were allowed to reside in Calcutta or its vicinity including a circle with a radius of five miles from Government House beyond which they could not live without the permission of the Government. That this was the meaning of the order is shewn by Government letter No. 385 dated 28th February 1834. They remained under the disciplinary

control of the President of the Board, G. G. O. No. 197 of 27th February 1854 provided for the conduct of the examinations of Military Officers as heretofore. Sir Robert Barlow, Baronet, was appointed President with Mr. A. J. M. Mills and Mr. Ricketts as members. The *ex-officio* members were eight in number: Mr. C. B. Trevor, Mr. A. Grote, Mr. C. F. Buckland, Lieutenant W. N. Lees, Assistant Surgeon A. Sprenger, M. D., Maulvi Mahomed Wajih, Pundit Iswar Chunder Surma and the Reverend Krishna Mohun Banerjea. Secretary, Lieutenant W. N. Lees.

That the Board of Examiners conducted their business in the "Building formerly styled the College of Fort William" at this time appears from a letter from the Secretary, summoning Dr. A. Sprenger to attend there to perform the duties of Examiner (28th January, 1854). The former office establishment was re-entered as also the menial establishment. The native establishment of Shiristadars, a Pundit and Writing Masters were, however, to be discharged. The "Proceedings of the College" were not to be completed and the Secretary was directed to forward a Tabular Statement shewing the financial result of the measures now sanctioned (letter No. 377 dated 25th February, 1854). This statement was submitted on the 10th March and shewed a saving of Rs. 134.8 a month after including Rs. 110 a month for Munshi allowance which the Secretary asked for as being indispensably necessary (Sanctioned by Government of India, Financial Department, 15th June 1854).

It was officially determined in Government letter No. 896 of the 29th April 1854 that "Persian is not a vernacular language and that officers of the Civil Service are, therefore, not to be colloquially examined in it."

On the 24th April the Secretary addressed Government with reference to the design of the gold medals enquiring whether it was the wish of Government that any alteration should be made in the present medal bearing the words "College of Fort William" and recommending that in the event of Government deciding to have an entirely new design it should be executed in England where the 50 medals last forwarded were struck (in 1849) their dies being now in the possession of the Secretary. It is thus clear that the dies for these medals (still in use) were cut in England in 1849. Government decided that the obverse of the medal should remain unchanged and that Col. Forbes, the Mint Master, should be asked what it would cost to erase the words "College of Fort William" (G. L. No. 937 29th April, 1854). The alteration was sanctioned on the 9th June, 1854 and was reported as completed on 18th August 1854.

In May 1854 Dr. Lees reported that the buildings occupied by the Board of Examiners stood in need of repairs and that the lower floor required asphalting being quite uninhabitable on account of damp. Orders were

accordingly issued to the Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, to instruct the Civil Architect to cause the Proprietor to execute the necessary repairs.

On the 22nd May 1854 Pundit Jagannath Sukul was appointed Hindi Pandit to the Board of Examiners.

On the 3rd May 1854 instead of the Governor of Bengal, the title Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is used for the first time.

On the 2nd June 1854 the Secretary referred to Government the question whether a Military Officer who had passed the Military Prize examination in a language might be permitted to present himself for examination by the High Proficiency test. The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council in reply directed that such officers should be furnished with the certificate of High Proficiency without being subjected to a second examination in as much as the Prize examination was the same though more difficult than that for the certificate of High Proficiency.

Prior to the abolition of the College of Fort William, diplomas of Honour were signed by the Governor of Bengal in his double capacity of Governor of Bengal and Visitor of the College. Clause xxix of the Notification of 24th January 1854 provided that such diplomas should be signed only by the Head of the Government of Bengal. The Secretary in April 1855 submitted for opinion as to whether the diplomas ought not also to bear the signature of the President of the Board. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal decided in favour of the President's signature being added (G. L. No. 509, dated 23rd April 1855).

In July 1855 the Junior Civil Servants who had heretofore been under the control of the Board of Examiners were brought under the direct orders and control of the Government of India by Resolution in the Home Department of the 27th July 1855 forwarded to the Government of Bengal with letter No. 942 of 27th July 1855. By para. 2 of this Resolution the Civil Servants and Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment were as services placed under the direct orders and control of the Governor-General of India in Council. Their arrival on first appointment was to be reported to and notified by the Home Department. Para. 5 of the same Resolution placed the Board of Examiners also under the direct authority and orders of the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary to the Board and its stipendiary members were thereafter to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

In July the Director of Public Instruction forwarded an application from the Professor of Vernacular Literature of the Presidency College enclosing a voluminous list of Bengali books which he asked should be transferred from the Library of the late College of Fort William to the Library of the Presidency College.

As in some cases the demands were for as many as fifty copies of one work and in others even in excess of the actual numbers of volumes in the Library of the Board of Examiners, the Secretary, Lieutenant W. N. Lees, objected to this wholesale and unreasonable demand and in para: 7 of his letter No. 306 of 14th July 1855 recommended that a certain number of books in accordance with a revised list which he submitted for transmission to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor should be transferred to the Presidency College, should His Honour feel disposed to make a grant to that extent. The value of the books was Rs. 1,450. This recommendation was accepted and necessary sanction given in Government Letter No. 325, dated 13th August 1855.

On the 24th November 1855, the Secretary reported to the Government of India in the Home Department, that the buildings occupied by the Board of Examiners had not been repaired for six years. Orders were issued by the Government of Bengal in 1854 directing the repairs to be undertaken but the proprietors had not done anything and some of the rooms were consequently quite uninhabitable. The Secretary in pointing the uncertainty of the Board's tenure, being liable to be called upon to pay a considerably enhanced rent or to turn out at a month's notice, stated that a favourable opportunity presented itself "for securing a fine house with a very splendid hall, and otherwise sufficiently large to afford ample accommodation for the College Library, the Board's Office and their Secretary at a monthly rent of Rs. 300." By this arrangement a permanent saving of 1200, rupees annually would be effected. This house was No. 1, Little Russell Street which was in the occupation of Dr. Clapperton and was in every way eligible.

The Civil Architect was directed (Letter No. 1484, Government of India, Home Department, dated 27th November 1855) to procure the house for the use of the Board on a lease for three years at a monthly rental not exceeding Rs. 300. The Board moved its office to No. 1, Little Russell Street from 1st January 1856. A bill for Rs. 436-5 was also passed for purchase of fixtures in the house. In December 1855 the Master of the Mint, Colonel Smith, reported that a new matrix die for stamping the gold medals had better be procured from England as the old die was sunken and cracked. This step was accordingly sanctioned (Letter Book 3 page 34).

In January 1856 Sir Robert Barlow availed himself of three months' leave of absence, the senior member of the Board was authorised to act during Sir R. Barlow's absence. (H. D. letter No. 66, dated 14th January 1856).

On the 18th January the Secretary addressed the Chief Magistrate Calcutta Police, on the subject of the rate of pay demanded by coolies and hackney drivers for moving the Board's office from Tank Square. Coolies,

he says, demanded 1 anna and 6 pies a trip, or four annas a day (10 A. M. to 5 P. M.) The hackney drivers also demanded higher wages and under compulsion, Lieutenant Lees says, he had to pay Rs. 66.13.9, "double what would have been an equitable remuneration for the people employed." The rate of pay compares very favourably with that charged by coolies now-a-days (1902) when they will not work for less than 8 annas a day).

Another very important function was performed by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners as he was appointed a Member of the Board of Examiners for the examination of candidates for commissions in Her Majesty's Army. General order by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council dated Fort William, 19th April 1851 published for general information Letter No. 25 Military Department, dated 5th March 1851, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and its accompanying Memorandum, relating to the examination of candidates for direct appointments before they are passed as cadets. In the case of candidates resident abroad when nominated they were required to appear before a Board to be convened by the Local Government. This Board was to be composed of Civil or Military officers stationed at the Presidency "who are qualified to examine in the several branches of study specified in the Memorandum." Candidates were to be passed by the Board in branches of study in which they were found to be qualified and remanded for such a time as might be necessary to complete their attainments in subjects in which they were at first found to be deficient. These rules were to come into force from the 1st June 1851.

The Memorandum specifies the subjects of examination which were briefly :—

- (1). Writing English correctly from dictation.
- (2). A competent knowledge of arithmetic and of the first three books of Euclid.

(3). Translation into English from Caesar's *Commentaries* or from the first four books of Virgil's *Aeneid* and he will further be expected to parse and shew his knowledge of grammar and syntax.

Translation from French into English from one of the following works :—

Telemachus, Voltaire's Charles XII, and Peter the Great.

In lieu of French, Hindustani might optionally be taken in which case translation into English was required from either the Bagh-o-Bahar or the Tota Kahanee.

- (4). History : Keightley's Histories of Greece and Rome, Gleig's History of England and the History of British India contained in Vols. 1 and 2 of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

(5). Geography: A competent knowledge of the modern divisions of the world, the principal nations in Europe and Asia, the names of the capital of each nation in Europe and of the chief cities of Hindustan and the names and situations of the principal rivers and mountains in the world.

(6). "In fortification, he should have read some elementary work on the subject (Straith's Introductory Essay to the study of Fortification or Macaulay's Field Fortification) and have received some instruction in Drawing."

"The examination of the candidates will take place before a Board of Examiners to be convened for that purpose at the Military Seminary at Addiscombe near Croydon. If the candidate has been confirmed as a member of the Church of England he will be required to make a declaration to that effect." Failing this last a certificate of proper religious instruction would suffice and the candidates were also required to produce testimonials of good moral conduct having reference to the two years immediately preceding, and signed by "the Principal or Superior authority of the College or Public Institution in which he may have been educated or under the hand of the private instructor to whose care he may have been confided."

In accordance with these regulations, General Order No. 500 of the 26th September 1851 appointed the following Board of Examiners for direct commissions:—

The Secretary and Examiner, College of Fort William ... *President.*

The Deputy Surveyor-General of India ...

The Reverend J. A. Blomefield, M. A. ...

The Garrison Engineer, Fort William ...

Members.

The first candidate to be examined under these regulations (G. G. O. No. 244 of April 19th 1851.) was Mr. E. J. L. Twynam and the examination was to be held in the Examination Hall of the College of Fort William on Friday the 7th November 1851 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Garrison Engineer was, however, on the sick list and his substitute Captain Frazer was obliged to be absent on the 7th, at Chinsurah so that the examination had to be postponed to the 11th November.

Mr. Twynam was reported qualified and the report is signed by Major G. T. Marshall, *Secretary to the College of Fort William.*

Captain H. Fraser, *Captain*

Captain H. E. L. Thuillier, *Deputy Surveyor-General of India.*

Asst. Chaplain J. Blomefield, *Bishop's Chaplain.*

The next two candidates were examined in January 1852. Their names were Henry Ross Stewart and George Harry Hawes. Both were declared qualified. The name of E. L. Ommanney replaces that of H. Fraser. The other members were as given above.

In 1855 certain modifications were introduced and a general order by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council was issued. (No. 682, dated Fort William, 26th June 1855). The examination remained unaltered. Boards were to assemble at Calcutta, Agra and Lahore to examine candidates for commissions in the Honourable Company's service, in Her Majesty's service and in the Royal service according to the tests laid down in the Horse Guard's Circular in force at the time. These rules were also made applicable to Fort St. George and Bombay.

From this period also the Senior Officer at the Board was to preside. In January 1857, the Principal of the Civil Engineering College was substituted for the Garrison Engineer as a Member of the Board at the Presidency. In April 1859 the name of George Chesney (afterwards Sir George Chesney) Captain Engineers, appears as President of the Examining Board. The last examination under these rules appears to have been held in 1862. A list of officers examined for direct commissions in this way will be found at the end.

Dr. Sprenger reported his return from sick leave on the 25th February 1864, and resumed his duties as Examiner. On the 22nd April, Lieutenant Lees made over charge of the office of Secretary to the Board of Examiners to Mr. A. W. Russell, Offg. Registrar of the Sudder Court and proceeded on leave to Europe. He left Calcutta for England on the 23rd April on the "Hindustan." (Letter No. 91, dated 5th March 1864). This, however, was only a temporary arrangement and on the 22nd May, Lieutenant E. St. George relieved Mr. Russell of the duties of Offg. Secretary. In May 1856 the question of the salary of the Secretary to the Board of Examiners was raised and the Commissioner for the revision of the civil salaries and establishments throughout India (Mr. H. Ricketts) called for a statement embodying a report on the designation and present salary, alterations during the preceding 25 years in the salary, the duties of the office, any special circumstances which were considered or ought to be considered in fixing the salary. In the course of this correspondence it appeared that Lieutenant Lees in addition to his salary as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, drew Rs. 350 a month as Persian Translator to the Government, Rs. 100 a month as Examiner of candidates for the situation of Law Officers, Rs. 200 a month as Member of the Board of Examiners and Rs. 300 a month as Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, so that his total emoluments amounted to Rs. 1750 a month.

In August 1856 the services of Dr. Sprenger were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (*vide* Home Department

Letter No. 1245 of 15th August 1856). The appointments held by Dr. Sprenger under the Civil Authorities were—

Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.

Ex-officio Visitor and Director of the Hooghly Madrasa.

Examiner of candidates for post of Mahomedan Law Officer.

Persian Translator to Government.

When Dr. Sprenger was removed from these appointments Lieutenant Lees was appointed to succeed him. (Letter No. 186, dated 20th April 1858 from W. Nassau Lees. Letter Book No. 4. B. E.). On the 28th August Lieutenant St. George was appointed to officiate also as a Stipendiary Member of the Board of Examiners.

In January 1857, Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. and Mr. S. M. Boulderson, late of the Bengal Civil Service, applied for duplicates of the Gold Medals and Honorary Certificates obtained by them at the College of Fort William. The former represented that his Haileybury Medals for Classics, Mathematics, Laws and Political Economy and his College of Fort William Medal had been stolen from his house 18, Park Lane, London in June 1856. Mr. Boulderson's medals had been stolen in India. The Court of Directors sanctioned the issue of duplicates at the expense of the recipients (Pub. Dept., letter No. 19 of 1857).

In August 1857, the Secretary to the Board of Examiners' serenity was disturbed by the receipt of a visit from the Assistant Garrison Engineer to the premises occupied by the library and office of the Board "with a view to at once erecting out-offices for the use of a hundred European soldiers who he stated were to be quartered in the building." Captain St. George accordingly wrote to Government for instructions on the subject (No. 294, dated 11th August 1857). In reply Government informed the Secretary that the whole of the building occupied by the Board's Office would if necessary be taken up for the accommodation of troops. The Secretary was directed to make the best arrangements he could in communication with the Garrison Engineer for the temporary accommodation of the Board's Office (No. 1608, dated 17th August 1857). In accordance with this the Board's Office at 1, Little Russell Street with the exception of two rooms occupied by the Library was taken possession of by the Garrison Engineer on the 19th August. The Board's Office was removed to No. 4, Commercial Buildings where "a small suite of apartments has been hired for its accommodation at a monthly rent of Company's rupees 150." The Library Room of the Civil Engineering College, Tank Square, was placed at the disposal of the Board for the general monthly examinations. These arrangements were sanctioned by Government (Letter No. 2160 of 21st October 1857).

Lieutenant W. N. Lees returned from leave on the 5th December 1857 and resumed charge of his duties as Secretary and Stipendiary Member of the Board of Examiners on 7th December.

In July 1857 an extension of one month for each language studied was granted to such young civil servants as had joined the Volunteer Corps ("Volunteer Guards") on the condition that such students as availed themselves of this concession should continue to do duty with the Corps as long as they remained in Calcutta.

The Secretaryship to the Board was considered as a Staff Appointment (Letter No. 1364, Government of India, dated 21st August 1857).

Upon Colonel Marshall's retirement it was thrown open to Military Officers qualified to hold it and desiring Staff Employment.

It appears that No. 1, Little Russell Street was in use as a Hospital or Sanatorium as we find a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Examiners addressed to Dr. Linton, C. B., Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, dated 6th March 1858 enquiring for what further period the house would be required by the Medical Department. Being under the necessity of shortly vacating their present quarters the Board desired before taking another house to know for how long No. 1, Little Russell Street would be required. A further letter from the Secretary addressed to the Home Department (No. 137, dated 26th March 1858) shews that No. 1, Little Russell Street was in use as a hospital for sick and wounded officers. The Secretary in asking to have the house again placed at the disposal of the Board points out that little inconvenience could result as at that time there were only three officers in the house all of whom were convalescent. The Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals was "unable to define the period for which hospital accommodation would be required for sick and wounded officers."

From 1st May 1858, No. 4, Kyd Street was rented at Rs. 300 a month for the accommodation of the Office of the Board of Examiners, as a temporary arrangement.

On the 30th June, the Civil Architect wrote to the Secretary with a view to the immediate removal of the Library of the Board from No. 1, Little Russel, street, Captain Lees in referring this letter to Government pointed out the value of the library which comprised some ten thousand volumes and the risk of damage to the books if they were moved at this season of the year. The shelves had also been cut to fit the present house to which it was hoped the Board would ultimately return. The Board recommended that the Library be not removed (Letter No. 291, dated 30th June 1858). Upon this Government on the 5th July 1858 intimated to the Military Department that the Library could not be removed. However, a further reference was made to Government based upon Dr. Linton's report

which shewed that the closure of the rooms occupied by the Library shut out the south wing entirely from the room over the portico. For sanitary reasons and for the comfort and welfare of the patients it was considered desirable that those rooms should be opened out. It was further considered likely that the number of sick officers would increase in which case the accommodation afforded by the two rooms would be fully occupied.

The President in Council met the objections of the Board of Examiners by suggesting that arsenal carts (covered) might be used for moving the Library books and that to save expense the shelves might be left in position and shelves purchased for temporary use. In accordance with this the Government in the Home Department in their No. 1827, dated 6th August 1858, ordered the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to take immediate measures for removing the books.

In answer to this letter the Board in their letter No. 358 of the 11th August 1858, represented that they were in difficulties as regards the holding of the examinations of the 33 Junior Civil Servants then in Calcutta. "It is," they write, "only through the kindness of Principal of the Civil Engineering College that the Board are able to hold their examinations at all, as the Town Hall is full of soldiers. The Engineering College Hall cannot always be obtained." The Board had given up their house on the understanding that suitable accommodation for the sick should be made elsewhere as soon as possible. Houses of larger dimensions providing superior accommodation were vacant within a few hundred yards of No. 1, Little Russell Street. Could not the sick officers find accommodation in one of those? There was evidently some degree of friction between Dr. Linton as representing the Medical Department and Captain Lees as Secretary to the Board of Examiners. Dr. Linton considering that his occupation was by right, whereas Captain Lees held it was only by privilege. That there was some acrimony imported into the discussion is evident from the correspondence. However, the truth of the maxim *Beati possidentes* was once more exemplified, and the Board had to vacate their house permanently and remove the books. In letter No. 1870, dated 16th August 1858, the Government of India authorised the Board to engage a suitable house for office, library and Examination Hall at a rent not exceeding 325 rupees a month making their own arrangement for subletting the premises they temporarily occupied. Accordingly on the 31st August, the Secretary formally handed over the premises No. 1, Little Russell Street permanently to the Military Department from the 1st September, on or after which date Captain Lees also asked that covered arsenal carts might be placed at his disposal for the removal of the Library books. The books were eventually moved on 6th September 1858, and the Board's Office and Library located in No. 8, Elysium Row.

On the 28th August 1858, Captain Lees was ordered to proceed first to Allahabad to receive the instructions of the Governor-General with reference to the purchase of certain rare and valuable oriental mss. 2,000 in number which were advertised by the Prize Agents for sale on the 1st September.

The Governor-General being anxious to purchase for the Government of India such of the manuscripts in question as might prove to be of real value, had caused a request to be conveyed to the Prize Agents for the postponement of the sale until the 1st of October, in order that the collection might be examined and a selection made of those which it might be desirable to secure. It was therefore the wish of the Governor-General that Captain Lees should at once proceed to Delhi for the purpose of examining the collection and purchasing all those manuscripts which he might consider to be rare and really valuable. Captain Lees replied that in the short period of time available no examination worthy of the name could be made of so large a number of works and recommended that Government should buy the whole of the manuscripts and send them to Calcutta. This suggestion was accepted and a telegram to that effect was despatched to Captain Lees. The Commissioner of Delhi was instructed to purchase all manuscripts that might be put up for sale by the Prize Agents (Letter No. 383, dated 8th September 1858).

On the 30th November 1858, Mr. A. Sconce was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to be President of the Board of Examiners. The appointment of the Honorary Members of the Board including the President was left entirely to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but the Secretary and stipendiary members were to be appointed by the Government of India. (Government letter No. 2741, dated 15th December 1858.)

On May 1859, the formal reports of the Initiatory and Monthly Examinations hitherto submitted by the Board of Examiners under Secs. XII and XIII of the "Rules for the examination and control of the newly appointed Members of the Bengal Civil Service" were dispensed with by order of the Governor-General in Council. The report upon the passing the test of qualification and that of having exceeded the time allowed for passing that test was still continued. (Government Letter No. 990, dated 11th May 1859.)

In 1859, Captain Lees officiated for six months as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal in addition to his own duties (See his letter No. 488, dated 14th August 1862 to the Home Department). A long correspondence ensued upon the question of his allowance during the period.

On the 22nd July 1859 Captain Lees wrote to Government stating that 41 cases of books purchased at Delhi at the sale of Prize property had been opened and found to contain 4,700 manuscripts. Many of these were

fragmentary, some without beginning and some without end, so that the work of arranging and cataloguing them must necessarily occupy a considerable time.

Captain Lees proposed with the sanction of Government to direct the Arabic Librarian of the Mahomedan College to attend daily for three or four hours. It was hoped that in this way with the assistance of two students the work of classifying and cataloguing might be completed in six months.

On the 9th June 1860, the Board of Examiners submitted for the orders of Government an application for examination in the oriental languages from acting Sergeant, Blochman (*sic*) of Her Majesty's 38th Regiment soliciting sanction to comply with Sergeant Blochman's request as a special case. The sanction of Government was conveyed in Military Department letter No. 371, dated 10th July 1860.

In June 1860, the question of the language tests for military officers in the three Presidencies came under review at the instance of the Government of Madras who made certain suggestions for the alteration of the rules. In forwarding to the Board of Examiners their letter (No. 1595 dated 27th April 1860), Major-General, Birch remarks that if the principles relied on in the minutes accompanying the letter are applicable at Madras they will be applicable at the other Presidencies also.

From the President's minutes it appears that there were in Madras five separate examinations in the native languages—1st to qualify for the command of a company; 2nd for an Adjutancy; 3rd for the Staff; 4th for a Regimental Interpretership; and 5th an intermediate examination to establish that "creditable progress" in consideration of which the reward of 180 rupees entitled Munshi allowance was paid. The standard of the first examination was held to be too low, while the highest of the Interpretership examination offered so little inducement to officers in the way of reward that it was neglected by them for the Adjutant's and Staff examinations. The military examinations also were held to be unequal and unsatisfactory by reason of the mode in which they were conducted. There were, it was considered, no solid grounds for more than two standards of examination. The first of these was to include a sound grammatical knowledge of the language: acquaintance with a moderately sized text-book: ability to translate from English with tolerable ease: and ability to talk on any given subject with ease and attention to idiom. One year was to be allowed for this test, failure to pass within that period entailing dismissal from the service. A preliminary examination was to be held at the end of six months to test progress, and "creditable progress" was to be rewarded by the grant of the Munshi allowance. It was to be open to young officers to pass at any time within the year and their doing so was to be noted to their credit.

The second standard was to be at least equal to the interpreter's Examination and should secure that power of readily speaking, reading and writing the language which would enable an officer satisfactorily to discharge any duties entrusted to him. This examination was not to be compulsory, but should be a necessary precedent qualification for Civil and Military Staff situations of every kind.

The first examination was to be in Hindustani as being the universal military language; the second or Staff examination in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or Canarese.

A scale of pecuniary rewards was recommended for both tests. A permanent board with a paid Secretary was to be substituted for the existing fluctuating Presidency Committee.

Finally, officers were recommended to commence Hindustani in England.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief practically concurred in the President's minute, but was in favour of extending the period for the first to eighteen months and of having both tests in Hindustani. The other members the Honourable W. A. Morehead and the Honourable E. Maitby concurred in the amendments proposed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. In submitting these minutes to the Oriental Sub-Committee, Captain Lees added the rules in force in Bengal. By these rules there were two standards of examination, the Military Hindustani examination (P. H.) and the Military Interpreters' examination (P). The former include (1) reading and translating correctly the Bagh-o-Bahar in the Persian character and the Baital Pachisi in the Nagri character; (2) a translation, intelligible and accurately written, of an English passage in an easy narrative style, this translation to be written in a legible hand in both Persian and Devanagri characters; (3) Colloquial. The Military Interpreters' (P) examination was much more extensive. It included:—

- I. A well-grounded knowledge of the general principles of grammar.
- II. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Urdu and the Devanagri of the Khari Boli.
- III. A colloquial knowledge of the Urdu and Hindi sufficient to enable him to explain with facility and at the moment, any orders in those dialects or to transpose reports, letters, etc., from them into English.

The tests were:—

- 1st. Well-selected questions, not of the niceties, but of the leading general principles of grammar.
- 2nd. *viva voce* conversation with the Examiners.
- 3rd. Written translations into Hindustani in both characters, of selected orders or rules and regulations.

4th. Reading and translating the Bagh-o-Bahar in Hindustani, the Prem Sagar in Khari Boli, and the Gulistan or Anwar-i-Suhaili in Persian.

It appears from Mr. K. M. Banerjea's minute that ability to read and construe readily and on the spot manuscripts such as are usually written by natives in the course of business formed part of the Interpreters' Examination.

In addition to these obligatory examinations there were Military Prize Examinations in any two of the following languages:

(A) Arabic, Persian, Urdu; (B) Sanscrit, Hindi and Bengali provided that one of each class A and B must be chosen.

This examination was open to officers of all three Presidencies.

In commenting upon the recommendations of the Madras Government the President of the Board of Examiners, (Mr. A. Sconce) was not prepared to recommend the deportation of young officers for non-proficiency in native languages. The Revd. Mr. K. M. Banerjea thought the (P. H.) test too low, and the (P) test too high for the advantages they respectively offered. He was also opposed to the penalty of dismissal. He also wished Persian to be omitted from the Interpreters' test and colloquial Hindi substituted for it. He advocated the provision by the Secretary of State of good grammatical instruction of cadets in Hindustani in England.

Captain Lees wrote a very long minute, agreeing with the President that in view of the changes about to take place in the organization of the army, the present was not a suitable time to discuss this question. In para. 10 he advocated the institution of a single examination in the native languages to qualify for every department of the public service. If it were considered (para. 14) necessary to maintain the Interpreters' examination it would be then the highest standard for candidates for the situation of Regimental Interpreter. He advocated that the post of Regimental Interpreter should be better paid as an inducement to officers to qualify by this test. He considered the (P. H.) test in Bengal less severe than the Madras Interpreters' test, while the Interpreters' or P examination was more severe than any of the Madras examinations.

He also advocated the removal of the restrictions which governed the Military Prize Examinations, pointing out the unfairness of compelling officers to master two languages of totally distinct families. He therefore recommended the reduction of the prize and allowing it for one language only. He further advocated the extension to Military officers of the rewards for Honour examinations and the readjustment of the scale of rewards in consonance with the degree of difficulty of the different languages and combated the opinion that for a primary test a smattering of colloquial was sufficient. Captain Lees also was strongly opposed to imposing the

penalty of dismissal from the service upon officers who failed to pass within a given time. He would prefer to impose penalties rather in the nature of disabilities and desired that examination in Hindustani should be made compulsory on candidates for direct appointment.

Sir Hugh Rose concurred with the Board of Examiners in considering the time infelicitous for the discussion and it was accordingly postponed for the present.

In August 1860, the Board of Examiners addressed Government upon the subject of the Degree of Honour Tests recommending certain changes in text-books and with regard to the Interpreters' test they recommended substitution of the Ikhwanu-s-Safa for the Bagh-o-Bahar which latter was the text-book for the "P. H. or lower standard." Candidates were to be examined in the old text-books up to 1st July 1861. (No. 277, dated 31st August 1860). The revised list of text books was published in December 1860. The draft order appears in letter (No. 302 S B E, 10th October 1860).

In December 1860, the Government of India approved of Captain Lees's proposal to present to Dr. Wright, Professor of Arabic, at the University of Dublin, a copy of Abdur Rahim's Arabic Dictionary and copies of all the printed books on Arabic Grammar and Syntax of which there were duplicates in the Fort William College Library and which could conveniently be spared (No. 2356, dated 6th December 1860). A list of the books actually presented to Dr. Wright is found at page 215 B. E. (Letter Book 6).

At the end of 1860 (26th December), the Civil Finance Commission of which R. Temple was President and H. Sandeman and R. H. Hollingberry were members, addressed the Government of India in the Home Department recommending the abolition of the "Board of Examiners in the College of Fort William" costing as it did Rs. 25,000 a year. They suggested that for examining for honorary degrees at the Presidency and for deciding upon the examination papers transmitted by the Mofussil Committees upon Military Officers, a standing committee should be appointed composed of the Principals of the Sanskrit College and the Madrassa and such other gentlemen as it might be found advisable to associate with them. The estimated saving was Rs. 24,700 annually.

This letter was referred by Government to the Board of Examiners on the 5th January 1861 (No. 44) and a detailed statement was called for from the Board shewing the duties of each person and the contingent and other charges and shewing the entire cost of the establishment. The Board were also requested to give their opinion upon the recommendation of the Civil Finance Commission. The reply of the Board is found in their letter No. 100, dated 13th March 1861. It took the ground that in view of the paramount importance of an accurate knowledge of the native languages to both Civil

and Military Officers the best means of securing this would prove to be the most economical. They further pointed out that if the suggestion made by the Finance Commission was adopted it would be necessary to make both the Principalships substantive posts, involving an increase of expenditure in the Education Department of Rs. 21,600 per annum, whereas the whole cost of the Board of Examiners was only Rs. 23, 030 a year. But a Secretary would still be an indispensable necessity, as some officer would be required to be "*en rapport* with Government and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief." The Board, therefore, were of opinion that the proposed arrangement while being less efficient, would be quite as costly as the existing system. Minutes by the President of the Board and by the Members of the Oriental Sub-Committee were annexed to this letter. These minutes need not be quoted; suffice it to say that they disposed of the contentions upon which the Civil Finance Commissioners based their recommendations. It was an extremely ill-judged and untenable suggestion and would not bear the light of day. Captain Lees's comments upon it in his minute are forcible and amusingly cogent. He refers to the abolition of Hollinberry College as having removed the only means of ensuring a knowledge of oriental languages by the Junior Civil Servants. The functions of the Oriental Section of the Board of Examiners are not then wholly unimportant. Amateur or unpaid services are the most expensive of all. He points out the enormous expenditure involved by the payment of the salaries of Civil Servants who by reason of their want of familiarity with the vernacular languages, are incompetent to discharge the duties required of them. This he estimates at no less than Rs. 6,00,000 a year. In former days when the Civil Service was mainly recruited from the sons of men who had themselves given their best years to the service of the State in India, it might fairly be held that the Junior Civil Servants had by virtue of their fathers' services some sort of claim to justify this enormous expenditure upon their advancement, but now, since the Civil Service had been thrown open to public competition, candidates could have no right or title to a maintenance out of the revenue of India until such time as their qualifications enable them to remunerate Government by their services for the salaries paid them. The minute concludes with a quotation from his "Guide to the Examinations of the College of Fort William" in which Captain Lees impresses upon Junior Civil Servants the necessity for their possessing a thorough and familiar acquaintance with the dialect of the district in which they may be employed. This is followed by a detailed statement shewing the annual cost to Government amounting to Rs. 23,030-3-5 with a note explaining the various charges and shewing that the establishment is not excessive.

On the 16th March 1861, Captain E. St. George assumed charge from Captain W. N. Lees of the Offices of Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Persian, Translator to the Government of India, Captain Lees going to Europe on sick leave.

On the 24th October 1861, Baboo Ramapershund Roy, Offg. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs was appointed to be a Member of the Board of Examiners (Government of Bengal, No. 439, dated 24th October 1861). On the 14th December 1861, Captain Lees resumed charge from Captain St. George.

In 1862 a Special Committee was convened by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to draw up rules for the examination in the Native Languages of Military Officers in the three Presidencies.

The following was the constitution of this Committee:—

The Honourable H. B. Harrington, C. S. . . . President.

Colonel H. M. Durand, C. S.

L. B. Bowring, Esq., C. S., Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

Major C. Herbert.

Major R. C. Wroughton.

Captain W. N. Lees, L. L. D.

To this list were subsequently added—

Colonel H. W. Norman, C. S., Secretary, Military Department.

E. Clive Bayley, Esq., C. S., Secretary, Home Department.

In February 1863, the Board of Examiners addressed Government (letter No. 87, dated 26th February 1863) upon certain points regarding the arrangements under which Junior Civil Servants were sent out from England under the competition-system. It was pointed that with regard to the oriental studies of these young men, rules were passed and changes made without any reference from England to India and *vice versa*, to the great detriment both of the students and of the Government of India. The Board shewed that an annual outlay of nearly three laks of rupees was incurred by Government in the maintenance of Junior Civil Servants while they were studying the oriental languages. For this enormous outlay there was no return, as the Civil Servants were not competent to perform their duties till they passed in the languages. In other words "making a low estimate of the annual cost to the State on account of unemployed Junior Civil Servants represents a sum of money little short of half a million sterling." On these grounds the Board of Examiners recommended the adoption of measures to ensure the acquisition by these Juniors of the greatest amount of knowledge possible, knowledge of the most serviceable kind, and that with the least possible expenditure of time.

Under the existing rules officers left England imperfectly instructed to whom to report themselves, often not doing so for several days after arrival. The Board recommended that they should be directed to report themselves immediately on arrival to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners and should draw pay from the date of so reporting themselves.

The arrangements in England for the study of oriental languages also came under criticism. The vernacular languages appointed to be studied in England by young civilians destined for Bengal were Bengali and Hindustani. But it was pointed out that Bengal was divided into the Upper and Lower Provinces, and that while Bengali and Hindustani were the languages appointed in India for the Lower Provinces, the Upper Provinces Languages were Hindustani and Persian. Consequently all those students who on arrival were assigned to the Upper Provinces laboured under a great disadvantage in never having studied either of these two languages. To remedy this defect the Board were of opinion that the distinction of the Divisions of Bengal should be recognised in England and young men should be posted to one or other of them on passing their first examination with choice of division in order of merit, in place of the existing mechanical posting made in the Office of the Secretary to Government, Home Department, a practice which gave rise to much dissatisfaction. The Board further advocated the raising of the standard of the Oriental Language Examination in England to that which then qualified for the public service in India, thinking that although it might never be found possible to dispense altogether with examinations in India, much might be done to reduce the time of study or to raise the standard in India as Government might think proper. The demands of the public service require that Government should always have at its disposal some good linguists and a limited number of scholars. The Board also requested that in future the nominal rolls of the Junior Civil Servants might shew the place of instruction of each student, his College distinctions, position in the competitive examination in England, his marks, and any extra subjects taken up by him, so that the Board might know those students whose career they would desire to watch with special interest; and be in a position to advise Government as to the character and attainments of young men studying under their orders. The Board were frequently called upon for this information which under existing conditions they were totally unable to furnish.

The Government of India in their reply (No. 4395, dated 14th July 1863) accepted all the recommendations made by the Board and stated that they would be submitted for the order of the Secretary of State. (See India Office Public, No. 69, dated London, 7th November 1863 in which these various changes are sanctioned.)

In the meantime Captain Lees was indirect communication with Mr. I. G. Maitland representing the Civil Service Commissions and in his letter he refers to the reconstitution of the Board of Examiners of which the following was the *personnel* (Letter No. 197, dated 1st May 1863).

President:

The Honourable Sir Charles Trevelyan K. C. D. (*sic*).

Members:

The Bishop of Calcutta.	I. P. Grant, Esq.
The Honourable H. S. Maine.	W. L. Heeley, Esq.
W. I. Allen, Esq.	Captain W. N. Lees.
C. P. Hothouse, Esq.	Revd. K. M. Banerjea.
E. T. Trevor, Esq.	Maulvi Abdul Luteef.
S. Wauchope, C. B.	Mahomed Wujeen.
H. L. Dampier, Esq.	

Two questions were under special consideration at this time, *viz.*, "the continuance of the study of Persian by Civil Servants posted to the N.-W. Division of this Presidency, and the employment of young Civil Servants in the discharge of certain duties or as assistants in offices or in attendance in Law Lectures or in public service in the Oriental Languages." As to the first of these the Board recommended that Persian should be omitted from the Pass Examination, but should continue to form part of the Honour Examination (Letter No. 205, dated 26th May 1863). In September 1863 a reward of 500 rupees was sanctioned by the Government of India for passing a specified examination in Pushtu (Notification No. 2084, dated 22nd September 1863, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab Provinces).

At this time Government having called upon the Board of Examiners for information as to the Cassyab language the study of which Government desired to encourage, the Board (No. 494, dated 18th November 1863) reported that a dictionary and grammar of the language were in course of preparation under the superintendence of the Revd. Thomas Jones of the Welsh Presbyterian Mission at Cherra Poonjee and suggested that Government should bear all the cost of printing and publishing, leaving the profits to be divided between the mission and the author, always provided that the books were completed within a fixed period and were favourably reported on. This was accepted (Letter No. 743, Mily. Dept., dated 29th December 1863).

By a Resolution of the Bombay Government No 65, dated 23rd January 1864, Royal Navy Officers were admitted to examination in the Staff Test in Hindustani or a colloquial examination in Arabic or Persian and upon passing, were entitled to the Munshi and Interpreter's allowance of fifty rupees per mensem while on the East India Station. These examinations might be held at either Presidency.

On the 6th May 1864, Captain Lees addressed Government on the subject of the oriental manuscripts rescued from destruction at the taking of Delhi, 1857. These comprised 1931 Arabic, 2251 Persian and 167 Urdu manuscripts. Three separate catalogues were prepared one for each language. The manuscripts, says Captain Lees, "were all received in a very bad state, in some cases amounting to dilapidation. This, however, from the treatment, I am given to understand, they received at Delhi, was to be expected. All the elegantly written manuscripts had been carried off as *boot*, and many were subsequently sold, I believe, to dealers and private persons, while of most of those which were illuminated, the illuminated leaves were torn out, and with them often many other leaves besides. Every one in short had his pick of these books before they came into the possession of Government. But the books on the more abstruse or severer subjects are not usually illustrated or illuminated, and hence they escaped the hands of the pillagers who were too ignorant to be aware of their value. Of these there are still a large number of good manuscripts, some ancient and rare, which when carefully arranged and repaired will form a very excellent Oriental Library." Captain Lees had hoped to make a valuable report on these books, but was obliged to abandon the idea for want of leisure to devote to the task. He accordingly had to content himself with weeding out those of little or no value, with others of which there were many duplicates. These it was proposed to sell and with the proceeds of their sale form a fund to provide for the safe custody, binding and repair of the remainder to be reserved by Government. Captain Lees proposed to retain 1,114 Arabic, 1,208 Persian and 91 Urdu manuscripts. All the manuscripts were to be removed to two good upper rooms at the Madrassa adjoining the College Library under the care of the College Librarian. This arrangement, however, was only to be temporary and Captain Lees's intention was that as soon as funds were available more efficient measures should be taken for the care of the manuscripts by the appointment of a custodian and the provision of proper book cases, etc. This he proposed should be carried out in connection with the new Indian Museum to which Institution Captain Lees proposed the manuscripts should be presented to form the basis of its Oriental Library. (Approved by Government Letter No. 1574, dated 14th December 1864). Captain Lees expresses the disappointment he experienced on an examination of the manuscripts. It was not so rich in rare and valuable manuscripts as he would have expected. (Letter No. 153, dated 6th May 1864). On the 13th June 1864, Captain Lees addressed Government on the subject of patronising Professor Blochman's edition of Ram Dhun Sen's Persian Dictionary. Government,

however, declined. On the 21st November 1864, Captain Lees applied for three months' privilege leave from the 1st December, stating that in a period of nineteen years and six months he had "never had but 30 days' privilege leave." This leave was granted and Captain E. St. George, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, was appointed to act for Captain Lees. (Government Letter No. 6086, dated Fort William, 3rd December 1864.

Mr. Robert Fulton Rampini * (present President of Board of Examiners) was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, 29th September 1864 and underwent his first examination by the Board of Examiners on the 1st December 1864. He arrived in Calcutta, 29th November 1864 by the steam-ship *Mooltan*.

On the 8th March 1865, Captain W. N. Lees resumed charge on return from leave. From the 1st April 1865 all practising barristers who might desire to become candidates for judicial or other appointments under Government were permitted to appear for examination by the "second standard" as laid down in rules for the examination of Military Officers published in G. G. O., dated 9th September 1864. These rules were the outcome of the report of the Commission appointed in 1862. This Commission had whilst holding its sittings prepared proof-sheets of selections in both Urdu and Hindi. The new rules superseded all former rules. The "first standard" was designed to take the place of the examination hitherto called the "colloquial" examination, and qualified an officer to hold the situation of Aide-de-Camp or Station Staff or to hold a probationary appointment as doing duty officer with a Native Regiment. The "second standard" was to be the qualifying examination for the staff corps. These have with certain modifications persisted to the present date (1902) as the Lower and Higher Standards.

In 1865 arrangements were entered into for the transfer of the collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal to the Imperial Museum which was then about to be established by legislative enactment. Captain Lees was appointed to be a Member of the Provisional Committee of twelve, nominated partly by Government and partly by the Society.

(At this time Sir W. Mansfield was Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Haythorne, Adjutant-General).

The first result of the new regulations was to produce a great fall in the numbers of candidates for both the 1st and 2nd standards, so much so that Sir William Mansfield addressed the Government of India on subject, fearing that the tests were too severe. However, the Board of Examiners upon a reference being made to them, removed all apprehension

* Now Sir Robert Fulton. (1910).

on this score, and was inclined to attribute the falling-off in number rather to a desire on the part of officers to wait and gauge the quality of the examination before entering.

In February 1866, Captain Lees writes as Principal of the Madrassa to the Executive Engineer reporting very serious damage to many of the Delhi Manuscripts, the property of Government which were stored in the south-west corner-room of the main building of the Madrassa. By the disobedience of the contractor the roof of the room in which these books were stored was dug up and heavy rain coming on poured into the room and ruined many of the manuscripts. In reporting this fact to Government (S. B. E. No. 38, dated 8th February 1866), Captain Lees was able to state that the damage had not been so great as was at first feared. Out of 254 volumes wetted by the rain only 11 Arabic and 21 Persian were seriously damaged and of these only two were of special value.

Captain Lees now proposed that a separate and efficient establishment should be temporarily sanctioned to re-classify them (as in the confusion caused by the rainfall they had been missed again) to prepare the lists for sale and to take care of the manuscripts which it was decided to retain. He proposed a curator at Rs. 50, an assistant at Rs. 30 and 3 duftries, 1 at Rs. 8 and 2 at Rs. 7 a month. In all Rs. 102. A contingent allowance of Rs. 1,000 was also asked for to meet the current monthly expenses for repairs. These charges were sanctioned for a period of six months at the expiration of which the Secretary was to report progress. (Government Letter No. 1888, dated 27th February 1866).

On the 15th February 1866, the Secretary, Board of Examiners, in compliance with orders received from the Government of India, forwarded a Draft General Order fixing the several tests for examination in the various languages.

The Government of India having in their letter No. 1899, dated 27th, February 1866 taken Captain Lees to task for want of "attention and interest" in the matter of the care of the Delhi manuscripts, Captain Lees wrote in reply (No. 71, dated 10th March 1866) exonerating himself from blame which he does manfully and convincingly. If the one letter is read Captain Lees's answer must be read with it.

In August 1866, the Punjab Government asked that Major Lees might be permitted to visit the Punjab to assist in the arrangements for founding the new Oriental College at Lahore. The Government of India sanctioned this and Major St. George was directed to take charge of the current duties of the Office of Secretary, Board of Examiners, during Major Lees's absence. Major Lees handed over charge on the 6th September 1866, and resumed it on 3rd December. Before handing over charge Major Lees submitted a

letter to Government (No. 262, dated 6th September 1866) reporting that the whole of the Delhi manuscripts had been reclassified, rearranged and recatalogued. Three hundred copies of the catalogue of the manuscripts recommended for sale had been printed and it was recommended that these should be widely circulated, and a day fixed for the sale some time in January 1867. Major Lees asked that the Assistant and two Dufries might still be retained. This was sanctioned (Government Letter No. 5215, dated 8th October 1866, and Government Letter No. 1837, dated 31st December 1866).

In 1867, Major Lees was also Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

On the 9th November 1866, Lieutenant H. Jarrett, 4th Bengal Cavalry, was summoned to attend an examination on Saturday the 1st December and was reported to have attained High Proficiency in Persian on the latter date. He also obtained a Degree of Honour in Persian, 12th November 1867.

1,100 manuscripts were sold by public auction on the 25th February 1867 by Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co. at the request of Major Lees, but by the orders of Government the sale was postponed to the 13th March. In the result they only realised Rs. 1,076-14-3 from which Rs. 207-13-3 was deducted for costs of sale, the balance was to be devoted to the repair and case of the manuscripts retained.

In March 1867, a certain number of text-books were sold to the Government of Madras, value Rs. 827-7-4, and part of the proceeds were with the sanction of Government applied to the purchase of new editions of certain other text-books.

In February 1868, Baron Dowleans, (*sic*) special agent for the Government of India at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, addressed the Government of India forwarding a communication from Mons. Schefer, Premier Secrétaire Interprète de l'Empereur, announcing the despatch of two complete sets of the oriental works published by the School of Oriental Languages of Paris one of which is for presentation to the College of Fort William and expressing a desire on the part of the school to possess copies of the works printed in the various oriental languages at Calcutta and Bombay. (Letter S. B. E. No. 48, dated 6th February 1868). In acknowledging this gift Captain Lees proposes to forward for the approval of Government a list of the works which have been published from time to time by the Professors of the College of Fort William and the Board of Examiners for presentation to the School of Oriental Languages. An interchange of publications was suggested by Mons. Schefer and Captain Lees suggested that this might be extended to the publications of the Oriental Fund of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In their reply (No. 899 of the 22nd February 1868) Government give a list of

the books sent by Baron Dowleans and state that the Asiatic Society of Bengal will be addressed regarding Major Lees's suggestion.

In February 1868, Major Lees addresses the Master of the Mint asking him to assist him "in devising a seal for the use of the office of the Board of Examiners, the one the Board had having been stolen a short time ago when the office was broken into for the purpose of robbing (*sic*) the examination papers." In a subsequent letter No. 56, dated 24th February, Major Lees replies to an enquiry from the Mint Master that "the seal is for wax impressions and the size might be about the size of a rupee or the usual official size. The words around the margin should be "Board of Examiners, Government of India," but as for the device I am puzzled. A human head "Sir John Lawrence" for instance, or the human form or the Government Coat of Arms might do, but the device is of very little importance provided it is difficult of imitation." [During the writer's period of occupancy of the Secretaryship to the Board of Examiners there was a seal in use in the office, of brass engraved with the head of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, G. R.]

In March 1868, the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Board of Examiners, Mr. A. R. Thompson, Major I. M. Graham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Mr. E. T. Trevor was appointed President. In April 1868, the Board crossed swords with the Special Committee on the question of text-books for the examination of Military Officers, and in somewhat scathing terms demolished the position taken up by the Committee which was indeed untenable. It is curious to observe that the *Bagh-o-Bahar* was the book round which the controversy raged. The Committee denounced this work as "puerile," "immoral," "pedantic in style," "uninstructive" and useless, a goodly flow of abusive adjectives, while the Board on the other-hand maintained that it was "pure and elegant even classical Urdu and that no native of India could write or compose a book which for elegance of style and composition would equal it." It was "known and appreciated by Mahomedans from Peshawar to Cape Comorin and was the only book except a portion of the Koran which is taught to women." Major Lees's words are worth recording. "It is a translation into Urdu by a very elegant scholar of an original Persian tale which was prepared by the celebrated poet Ameer Khusrau of Delhi for the purpose of being read by him to the saintly and equally celebrated Nizamu-d-Din Auliya, to amuse and divert his mind during a very severe illness. On the recovery of the saint he prayed to God that he would keep in good health all who should read this tale. The narrative, therefore, has a historical origin dating back upwards of five centuries, the tombs of the poet and saint are visited by thousands of Mahomedans and Hindus annually, and the Board unhesitatingly state that the efforts of all the Englishmen in India combined could not produce a romance one page

of which would be invested with the same importance or be held in the same estimation in the eyes of the natives of India, as the *Bagh-o-Bahar*." Enthusiastic and well-deserved support does the Board give to this evergreen work of incomparable excellence in its own particular line. In spite of numerous assaults and temporary eclipse it has recently shone forth in all its old brightness, and it will be a wonderful day in the history of vernacular literature when a better text-book of Urdu is produced. The Board had no desire to disparage the labours of the Committee and would be disposed to recommend for adoption some of their suggestions, were it not that their tendency was to increase the difficulty of the examinations to an undesirable extent.

They strenuously opposed the introduction of the Roman character in place of the native characters as unscientific and unscholarly. They consigned them to the limbo of ladies' and soldiers' Hindustani. Their remarks upon Honour Examinations were equally destructive of the crude criticism of a Committee which apparently saw nothing in a language beyond its use for daily intercourse.

On the 4th April 1868, Major Lees handed over charge of the office to Major E. S. George. He, however, appears to have resumed charge as we find another letter, dated 16th April 1868, reporting that Major Lees had that day again made over charge to Major St. George. Major Lees was proceeding on furlough to England.

On the 14th August 1868, Mr. C. H. Campbell, Board of Revenue, was appointed President of the Board of Examiners.

By a Resolution of the Governor-General in Council of the 24th September 1868, the rules for the examination of Military Officers in oriental languages were extended to Chaplains.

By Resolution No. 1525A. of 1868 in the General Department of N.W.P. all European Officers of the Educational Department were required to pass the High Proficiency in Vernacular Languages before the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Two years were to be allowed for passing and no promotion was to be given until candidates had passed.

In December 1868, the question of the grant of Gold Medals for "extraordinary merit" came up for decision. Hitherto, they had been in several instances granted for High Proficiency Examination in cases where the candidates had passed an exceptionally good examination. Government (No. 100, dated 2nd December 1868), were of opinion that the Gold Medal should be only be awarded to those who pass the highest test in any language and obtain a Degree of Honour with extraordinary credit. Further information was, however, called for from the Board of Examiners before finally deciding the question.

On the 9th December 1868, Lieutenant E. H. A. Collen, (afterwards Sir Edwin Collen), Royal Artillery passed by the Higher Standard in Hindustani.

On the 5th February 1869, Dr. H. W. Bellew, Civil Surgeon, attained High Proficiency in Persian.

In March 1869, the Office of the Board of Examiners became 17, Elysium Row, the house number having been changed from 8 to 17. On the 7th June 1869, Captain L. J. H. Grey obtained the Degree of Honour in Persian. On the 10th July, the Revd. Mr. K. M. Banerjea applied to be exempted from the operation of the "Superannuation Rules" and was reappointed for a further term of five years with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

By the orders of Government privates and non-commissioned officers were admitted to language examinations on the same terms as officers.

A suggestion was made early in 1870 to amalgamate the two offices of Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. On a reference to the Board of Examiners they opposed the suggestion on the ground that the Secretary to the Board of Examiners had not sufficient leisure and would tend to the neglect of the duties of one or other of the two offices (Letter No. 67, dated 14th March 1870).

On the 18th April 1870, Major E. St. George handed over charge of the offices of Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners to Captain H. S. Jarrett.

On the 23rd May 1870, Captain Jarrett applied to Government for sanction to the sale as waste paper of a large accumulation of worm eaten records (College orders and examination papers) dating back to 1820. Sanction was also sought for the sale of all spare copies of old text-books reserving six of each book for the Library.

In June 1870, the examinations were held at 46, Chowringhee Road while 17, Elysium Row was undergoing repairs.

In December 1870, the Financial Department took objection to the provision of Rs. 4,800 as house rent for "so small an office as the Board of Examiners" and asked if it could not be largely reduced. Upon this the Home Department made a reference to the Secretary, requesting him to report as to the manner in which the building was occupied by the Board, and also whether some more economical arrangement could not be made for its accommodation (No. 269, dated 14th January 1871). The Secretary's letter in reply shewed the necessity for the provision of a house such as the existing office, containing a large examination hall and accommodation for the Library and pointed out the impossibility of obtaining a suitable house at a lower or even at the same rent. The lease had still 2½ years to run.

On the 22nd January 1871, a committee specially appointed to examine Captain Jarrett, Offg. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, for a Degree of Honour in Urdu, reported him as qualified for that Degree. The Committee was composed of "the Honourable Justices Kemp and Glover and Dr. K. M. Banerjea" (No. 1262, Home Department, dated 7th March 1871).

On the 29th March, Captain Jarrett was confirmed in his appointment on a salary of Rs. 1,450 plus Rs. 500 as Offg. Secretary in the Legislative Department.

On May 1871, it was arranged that the dies from which the Honorary Medals were struck should be kept in the Mint where they could be kept in better order.

In April 1872, Government sanctioned Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Lees's application for the grant to him of gold medals for having taken Degrees of Honour in Persian, Urdu and Arabic. (No. 1653, dated 6th April 1872).

In December 1872, Captain Jarrett applied for three months' privilege leave, and this leave was granted him from the 18th January 1873, Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. George, Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, officiating.

Value of gold medals—Rs. 98-5-4. (Letter No. 329, dated 26th December 1872).

A statement on pages 46-53 shews the books purchased for the Library between the years 1858 and 1872 (Letter Book 12 S. B. E.)

Captain Jarrett resumed charge on the 21st April 1873. In May 1873, Mr. R. F. Rampini of the Bengal Civil Service was awarded a diploma for a Degree of Honour in Bengalee.

In November 1874, the Board of Examiners asked Government to retain the valuable aid of the Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea who had exceeded the service limit of age. Government in reply sanctioned the retention of Dr. Banerjea's services till further orders (Home Department letter No. 40, dated 15th January 1875).

In December 1874, Mr. Burnell of the Madras Civil Service and Dr. Oppert, Professor of Sanskrit, Madras Presidency College, addressed Government upon the subject of certain alterations which they suggested should be made in the examination for High Proficiency and Honours in Sanskrit. The proposals involved a considerable increase in the difficulty of both tests and upon a reference to the Board of Examiners they reported against the adoption of the scheme on grounds which are fully set forth in their letter No. 11 of 25th January 1875, and suggested certain alterations in the examinations both for Sanskrit and Arabic. Their suggestions so far as related to Sanskrit were adopted by Government. (See Home Department Notification, dated Simla, the 30th July 1875).

By a Resolution in the Financial Department, dated Simla, the 17th August 1875, the two offices of Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department were combined on a consolidated pay of Rs. 2,000 a month. Captain Jarrett was accordingly confirmed in the latter appointment.

In September 1875, Captain Jarrett applied for furlough on private affairs of which he availed himself on the 7th October 1875 handing over charge of his duties to Lieutenant A. C. Talbot and left Bombay for England by the steamer of October 11th.

In June 1876, Delhi MSS. were still in the Madrassa building and the Secretary, Board of Examiners, wrote to the Imperial Museum Trustees to ask whether, now that the Museum building was completed, the Delhi manuscripts could not be made over to the Trustees.

In June 1876, Her Majesty's Secretary of State addressed the Government of India as to the expediency of further encouraging Civil and Military Officers to study the Persian and Arabic Languages, and it was proposed that a Committee should assemble in Calcutta in the cold weather of 1876-1877. As a preliminary measure opinions were called for from various authorities as to the proposed changes, one of which was to establish for civilians' examinations in Arabic and Persian corresponding with the Higher Standard examination prescribed for Military Officers. The opinion of the Board of Examiners is contained in letter No. 235, dated 23rd August 1876. They advocated improvements in the construction of the High Proficiency and Honour Examinations, with the object of making them more practical.

In August 1876, Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Offg. Secretary to the Board, applied to be examined for a Degree of Honour in Arabic and solicited sanction to being examined by a committee composed of Mr. J. O'Kinealy C.S., and Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A., Principal, Calcutta Madrassa. This was sanctioned in Government, Home Department, Letter No. 97, dated 21st September 1876. Half-yearly examinations were instituted in certain up-country stations by the Higher Standard in Persian.

The letter to Government reporting that Lieutenant A. C. Talbot had obtained a Degree of Honour in Arabic on the 30th October 1876 is signed by V. H. Schalch as President of the Board of Examiners.

In August 1876, the Trustees of the Indian Museum declined to take charge of the Delhi manuscripts (see their letter No. 526, dated 21st August 1876). Government accordingly decided to send the manuscripts to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in view to their being deposited in the library attached to the India Office. Instructions were issued to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to have the manuscripts carefully

packed for this purpose. (Home Department, Letter No. 1729, dated Simla, the 30th October 1876).

In November 1876, Lieutenant A. C. Talbot applied for a year's furlough to England. His application contains a statement of his services up to date.

Major Jarrett resumed charge on the 16th January 1877.

The Secretary to the Board forwarded to the Government of India catalogues of the Delhi manuscripts in 8 volumes, 3 for the Arabic, 3 for Persian and 2 for Urdu and miscellaneous manuscripts prepared by Mr. Blochmann. (Letter S. B. E. No. 73, dated 22nd February 1877).

Gold medals were engraved for Ensign W. N. Lees for his Degrees of Honour in Persian (1851) and Urdu (1852) on the 13th June 1877.

In February 1877, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, C.S., was appointed to be President of a Committee for revising the tests under which Civil and Military Officers were examined in oriental languages. The Committee was composed as follows:—C. J. Lyall, C.S., J. Beames, Esq., C.S., Major Jarrett, Dr. Dymock, Mr. Griffith, Captain Deane and Mr. C. Macaulay. (Home Department, No. 29, dated 28th February 1877).

On the 7th June 1877, Mr. O'Kinealy was appointed President of the Board of Examiners.

The Committee of Revision submitted their report on the 15th February 1878, to the Government of India, Home Department. Their report suggested several alterations and improvements in the examinations for the High Proficiency and Honour Tests. The appendix to the report deals with the editions of the various text-books considered most suitable.

In February 1878, the Board of Examiners recommended to Government that as a mark of the eminent services rendered to the Board, and to the public by Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad, his salary should be raised to Rs. 200 a month. The Committee of Revision had made a similar recommendation in para. 68 of the Report above mentioned. Sanction was given to this increase on the understanding that the pay of Rs. 200 was to be personal to Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad only, the pay of the office *quoad* his successor remaining unaltered. (Home Department, No. 323, dated 11th May 1878). In June 1878, sanction was given by Government to the distribution of spare copies of oriental books in the Library of the College of Fort William, to the several Government Schools and Colleges. A list of these works exists at pages 152 and 153 of Letter Book No. 14 S. B. E. The Government letter conveying sanction is Home Department No. 36 of the 26th June 1878.

In 1878, Mr. Blochmann died.

In July 1878, a pamphlet of "Notes on the grammar of the Semali language" by Captain J. M. Hunter, Bombay Staff Corps, was forwarded (in ms.?) by the Government of India for the opinion of the Board of

Examiners as to its merits. Major Jarrett's report was on the whole favourable.

3rd December 1878, Surgeon Ranking, 6 B. C. Persian Cl. VIII

9th April 1879, " " Persian H. P.

In 1879 upon the application of Commandant Sergeant G. Grevelink a question arose as to the eligibility of non-commissioned officers and soldiers for examination by the Degree of Honour Standard. The Board of Examiners were of opinion that the Honour Standard was reserved for commissioned officers, but the Government of India ruled that warrant and non-commissioned officers are to be considered eligible for examination in the Degrees of Honour in the same manner as they are for the High Proficiency tests with the usual rewards.

In October 1880, Mr. Saleem Faraz was appointed Arabic Instructor to the Board of Examiners on a salary of Rs. 175 a month, and Mulla Shaikh Mahmud Gilani was appointed Persian Instructor on the same salary. Colloquial from this time was to form part of the High Proficiency and Honour test in both languages.

In December 1880, the Honourable H. J. Reynolds was appointed President of the Board of Examiners during the absence on leave of Mr. J. O'Kinney. In March 1881, Major Jarrett applied for three months' privilege leave from the 5th July. In April of this year steps were taken by the Board of Examiners to introduce a system of licensing Munshis after examination and regulation of their fees for tuition. This was in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee for Revision of Tests in Oriental Languages. In order to carry this into effect the Munshis were approached on the subject. Adalat Khan, however, who was the Principal Munshi of Calcutta and attracted all the pupils (whether by reason of his superior qualities as a teacher which were undoubted, or because of his having a brother Asalat Khan in the employ of the Board as Assistant Librarian), refused to submit to any regulation of his tariff of charges. The usual charge was Rs. 30 a month for two hours a day, in addition to which the rapacity of the Munshi led him as a rule to exact from his pupil a promise of the whole of the reward Rs. 180 on passing. It is easy to see why Adalat Khan refused the intervention of the Board as a regulating agent. All the eight other Munshis who replied to the Board's Circular followed Adalat Khan's lead. In the end the attempts of the Board to carry out the Committee's recommendation proved ineffectual and the Munshis remained masters of the situation. (See Government of India, Letter No. 51, dated 27th May 1882). On the 2nd July 1881, Major Jarrett handed over charge of his office to Major A. C. Toker.

Surgeon G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., 6th B. C., passed High Proficiency in Urdu on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th October 1881.

Major Jarrett resumed charge of his office on the 7th October 1881. In March 1882, Major Jarrett proceeded on furlough and Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., was appointed to officiate during his absence.

On the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th April 1882, Major A. C. Toker obtained a Degree of Honour in Persian.

In 1882, the Examination for Secretariat Clerkships was instituted and placed under the Superintendence of the Board of Examiners.

On the 29th April 1882, Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad was appointed to be an Honorary Member of the Board of Examiners. (Government of Bengal, Notification No. 2111.A.)

On the 11th December 1882, Major Grey handed over the officiating duties to the Reverend K. M. Banerjea who held them till the 23rd December, when he was relieved by Major Toker. Major Grey's services were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, Home Department, No. 126, dated 19th December 1882. In May 1882, Salim Faraz was suffering from his eyesight and was allowed to proceed on leave to Bagdad where he was under treatment by Dr. Bourman upon whose certificate he was granted an extension of two months' leave in September 1882.

In March 1883, Major Toker obtained sanction to his request to be examined for a Degree of Honour in Urdu by a Board composed of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, Dr. K. M. Banerjea, Syed Amir Hossein and Syed Amir Ali. The examination was held on the 19th April, and three following days. Major Toker passed it successfully. On the 13th October 1883, Lieutenant-Colonel Jarrett received charge of his office from Lieut.-Col. Toker.

Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Head Maulvi and Honorary Member of the Board of Examiners had now attained the age of 55 years, and would consequently have been called upon to retire in the ordinary course. Upon the strong recommendation of the Board of Examiners his services were retained until the age of 60 or until he should be reported as no longer physically or mentally fit to attend to his duties. (Home Department Letter No. 7, dated 2nd February 1884).

In July 1884, Captain T. E. Spencer, 17th Native Infantry, obtained a Degree of Honour in Urdu and was presented with the usual medal and diploma.

In 1884, examinations for admission to the Opium Department were instituted, and also for the Subordinate Executive Service under the Bengal Government, and were held under the Superintendence of the Board of Examiners (Home Department Letter No. 1658, dated 7th October 1884).

In October 1884, Colonel Jarrett was appointed to hold charge of the office of Governor-General's Agent with the King of Oudh for which he received a charge allowance of Rs. 150 a month.

In February 1885, the Revd. K. M. Banerjea took three months' leave and in his absence Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna, C.I.E., took charge of his duties in Sanskrit and Bengalee and the Revd. Roger Dutt in Hindi. Dr. Banerjea returned to duty on the 1st May, but submitted on the same day his resignation on the ground of ill-health. In reporting this occurrence the Board recommended to the notice of Government, Dr. Banerjea's "long and honourable service of 32 years during which his erudition, good judgment, tact and valuable counsel have been of material advantage to the public service." (See Home Department Letter No. 44, dated 15th May 1885).

In February 1885, the Secretary of State referred to the Government of India, a letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. relative to a proposal to publish a large revised edition of Wollaston's English Persian Dictionary. Dr. Rost supported the proposal and Messrs. Allen now asked for a subsidy of £250 annually for eight years from Indian revenues towards the cost of publication. The Board of Examiners were consulted and reported in favour of the proposal.

Dr. K. M. Banerjea's death took place on the 11th May 1885. (S. B. E. No. 268, dated 15th July 1885).

In March 1885, the Government of India proposed to the Government of Bengal a change in the procedure under which the honorary appointments of President and Members of the Board of Examiners were made. Having regard to the fact that the Board was entirely under the orders of the Government of India it seemed advisable that these honorary appointments should be made by the Government of India. Mr. J. O'Kinealy and Mr. A. Gough were also reappointed members of the Board, (Home Department, No. 14, dated 7th March 1885), with the concurrence of the Government of Bengal. (Home Department Notification No. 34, dated 10th April 1885).

Upon Dr. Banerjea's resignation the duties performed by him were divided between two examiners, Mr. Archibald Gough, Educational Department, Professor of the Presidency College, taking Hindi and Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, taking Sanskrit and Bengali. The salary of Rs. 200 a month formerly drawn by Dr. Banerjea was divided equally between these two examiners. In June 1885, a colloquial test was introduced into the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic on the recommendation of the Board, as also into the High Proficiency and Honours Examination. A year's notice of this change was given. Changes were also introduced to remedy the defective examinations in the Madras Presidency where an utterly ungrammatical dialect was accepted as being Urdu, the Calcutta edition of the Bagh-o-Bahar having actually been altered to come into line with this *patois*. In July 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel Jarrett proceeded on privilege leave and was relieved by Captain J. Hayes

Sadler. He rejoined on the 14th October at the expiration of the Doorga Poojah holidays.

In 1886, the Commander-in-Chief addressed the Government of India, No. 2533, dated 27th August 1886, on the subject of the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations in Hindustani. His Excellency (Sir Fred. Roberts) considered that they were too hard, and that the learning of the Hindi, (Nagari) character was unnecessary. He accordingly recommended the abolition of Hindi—a test in both examinations and further advocated the use of the Roman character instead of the Persian for Urdu. At the same time he states that "the requirements of Military duty demand that officers should talk the language fluently and be able to converse with the natives of the country. It is also very desirable that the European Officers should be able to communicate with the native officers, Havildars, etc., by means of written orders or notes. This object could without difficulty be attained if British officers were accustomed to write Urdu in the Roman character, the native ranks being taught to do the same." The absurdity of this suggestion was pointed out by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners (Lieut.-Colonel Jarrett) in his reply, (No. 390, dated 1st November 1886). After disposing of all the arguments advanced by the Commander-in-Chief Colonel Jarrett pointed out that Hindi is spoken by 24,000 men of the Native Army, is the basis of Urdu which is the *lingua franca* of India and that a knowledge of Hindi is indispensable to officers serving with Native Troops. Finally as he says "If the officers have to instruct the whole of their men in the Roman character they would, I think, soon gladly revert to the labour of learning the Persian instead." It was in truth an iconoclastic and improvident suggestion which can never have emanated from a man of such intimate knowledge of India, and the requirements of Indian armies as was Sir Frederick Roberts.

Unfortunately there are to be found in India those who consider that languages and linguistic abilities are of very secondary importance. The men who made and saved India were not men who despised the vernaculars, and any tendency to belittle the languages and reduce examination requirements in them to the vanishing point is much to be regretted.

We shall have occasion later to record the abolition of the Hindi test which came into force in 1896 in spite of opposition by those best qualified to judge of the effects of such a measure of retrograde policy.

In December 1886, Gurkhali was added to the languages for the study of which encouragement was held out by Government in the shape of pecuniary reward. At the close of this year Surgeon Ranking passed the Degree of Honour test in Arabic, 1st Division, 1887. Early in this year (16th March) Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle was appointed Examiner in Hindi in the place of Mr.

A. E. Gough—Government Letter (Home Department), No. 18, dated 16th March 1887.

In March a Committee was appointed to revise the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani, Colonel Jarrett was appointed a member, and upon their report the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief to lower the standard and remove Hindi as one of the subjects of examination was negatived by the Government of India, Military Department, Letter No. 1622, D., dated 28th May 1887. In this year Colonel Ranking took Degree of Honour in Persian.

In February 1888, the Board of Examiners (Letter No. 52, dated 25th February 1888) reported to Government upon the suggestions made by the Finance Committee in March (F. C. No. 32, dated 11th March 1887) 1887 as to the economies to be practised by reduction in the Board of Examiners. The report of the Board is worth reading as it throws a lurid light upon the system of examination pursued in Madras and Bombay. They are rightly stigmatised as "self-condemned absurdities" being "Boards of Examiners that cannot examine." The result was that the bottom was completely knocked out of the Finance Committee's proposals, and certainly a more illogical, irrational document than their note it is impossible to imagine. In September 1888, Colonel Jarrett went on privilege leave, and his duties were taken by Captain I. H. Sadler on the 29th September 1888. In April 1889, Colonel Jarrett took furlough for 182 days and was again relieved by Captain Sadler. In this year Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmad died.

In January 1889, Surgeon-Major Ranking passed Degree of Honour in Urdu 1st Division.

In January 1890, Colonel Victor Edward Law, Madras Cavalry, passed the Degree of Honour in Persian 1st Division. Colonel Jarrett on return from furlough resumed charge on the 19th December 1890, relieving Major Sadler.

From 1st January 1890, the Lower Standard Examination was taken over by the Board of Examiners, it had previously been held by local committees, but was found to be a failure on account of the irregularity both in examining and marking candidates. Hindi was the language of the Higher Standard and Urdu of the Lower Standard.

Major Sadler passed by the Degree of Honour in Arabic on the 22nd and following days of December 1890.

On the 7th May (1892), Colonel Jarrett proceeded on 6 months' special leave and handed over charge to Surgeon-Major Ranking, I.M.S.

In July of this year the Lower Standard in Urdu was divided into two parts with a view to promote the study of the native languages by the rank and file of the British Army in India with effect from 1st April 1893. The

text-book was to be printed in the Roman character in this case (Military Department, No. 2440B., dated 29th July 1892).

In October 1892, Surgeon-Major Ranking obtained a Degree of Honour in Hindi, 1st Division.

On the 17th November, Colonel Jarrett on return from leave resumed charge from Surgeon Major Ranking.

On the 17th June 1894, Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., I.M.S., assumed charge of the office of Member and Secretary, Board of Examiners *vice* Colonel Jarrett who retired on attaining the age of 55.

In July, Surgeon-Major Ranking was appointed to hold charge of that portion of the Home Department which is in Calcutta during the absence of Mr. G. W. Forrest, in addition to his own duties.

On the 28th June 1894, the following letter (No. 217) was addressed by the Government of India, to the President, Board of Examiners:—

"Sir, I am directed to say that the Government of India cannot allow Colonel H. S. Jarrett to retire from the post which he has held for so many years without placing on record their sense of the ability and scholarship with which he has discharged its duties. Colonel Jarrett was appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners on the 18th April 1870, and was confirmed a year later; he has since, with intervals of leave, held the office continuously and has thus been Secretary to the Board for the long period of 24 years. He qualified himself for the work of his appointment by obtaining Degrees of Honour in Persian and Urdu, and he latterly gave much attention to the study of Arabic, though he did not compete for a Degree in that language. His translations of Suyuti's "History of the Caliphs" and of the last two-thirds of the *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl, which he undertook for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, have procured for him a European reputation as an Arabic and Persian scholar and are in themselves works of solid usefulness.

"The Governor-General in Council feels much regret at losing the assistance of so eminent a scholar and so experienced an official and trusts that Colonel Jarrett will in his retirement long continue to pursue with success the studies in which he has gained so much distinction."

In August 1894, Surgeon-Major Ranking was appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of India under the Investments and Designs Act V of 1888 in addition to his other duties.

In this year the Adjutant-General in India addressed Government on the question of encouraging the study of Chinese by the officers of the Army in India, (Letter No. 3236, dated 2nd June 1894). With this view it was proposed to extend to Military Officers the provisions of the Home Department, Notification No. 215, dated 24th April 1893, which applied only to officers of the

Burma Commission. The Board of Examiners was asked by Government whether in the event of it being decided to introduce rules for this purpose, they had the means of examining in Chinese. There being no one on the Board conversant with Chinese the Board of Examiners addressed the Government of Bengal, the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Chinese Envoy at Darjeeling. No examiner could be found and the matter was allowed to drop.

In October 1894, the Government of India decided (No. 2744B., dated 10th October 1894), that in consequence of the amalgamation of the three Staff Corps it was desirable that there should be but one standard of qualification in languages for Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Government considered that Hindi should be eliminated from the Higher Standard Tests and that the examinations should be in Urdu only. It was also decided that on permanent appointment to a regiment an officer should be required to pass in the language spoken in the regiment. In the case of the Hindustani Examination the Lower Standard should be a stepping stone to the higher.

The Board of Examiners were asked to furnish suggestions as to what the Lower Standard test should be so as to ensure a knowledge of grammar and a thorough grounding on the part of the candidates. A suggestion was also made to substitute some other work for the Bagh-o-Bahar.

The Board of Examiners in May 1895 submitted to Government their draft of the revised rules for the conduct of examinations in Urdu by the Higher and Lower Standards. The Bagh-o-Bahar was recommended for retention as the text-book. Hindi was abolished with effect from 1st October 1895. (Military Department Letter No. 422B., dated 2nd February 1895, also Adjutant-General in India, No. 6993D., dated 7th November 1894; Military Department Letter No. 1352B., dated 1st May 1895).

In June 1895, a candidate having applied to be examined by the High Proficiency Test in three languages the Secretary addressed Government as to the impossibility of such a feat being successfully performed and requested that orders might issue prohibiting candidates from undergoing examination in more than one language at any given examination. Government, however, did not think it desirable to sanction this proposal (Home Department, No. 258, dated 27th June 1895). Government continued to press the question of the introduction of a new text-book in supersession of the Bagh-o-Bahar. The Board expressed their willingness to suggest an additional text-book, but would not recommend the abolition of the Bagh-o-Bahar (B. E. No. 620, dated 29th July 1895). Government then asked the Board to express their views as to the text-books, (Military Department Letter No. 2263B., dated 12th August 1895).

Accordingly in August, (B. E. No. 666, dated 19th August 1895), the Board recommended that in place of the Hindi text-book in addition to the Bagh-o-Bahar selections from the Prem Sagar consisting of 230 pages there should be substituted (1) a Selection of History comprising the History of India up to the end of the Muhammadan Dynasties and (2) a Selection embodying the principles and chief practices of the Muhammadan religion—in all about 250 pages. For the Lower Standard the present selection from the Bagh-o-Bahar was to be retained.

On the 13th November 1894, Surgeon-Major Ranking's *Guide to Hindustani* was introduced as a text-book for Regimental Schools in "Bengal" in place of Forbe's Grammar (Military Department Letter No. 2465C., dated 13th November 1894, corrected to India in Military Department Letter No. 676C., dated 9th April 1895).

In March 1895, the Honourable D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., Member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, was appointed to perform the duties of the Office of President of the Board of Examiners during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice O'Kinealy. (Home Department No. 140, dated 22nd March 1895).

In October 1895, an important proposal was made by the Government of India in consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding Military Officers qualified to sit as Presidents of Boards of Examination by the Higher Standard. Government accordingly suggested that the Secretary to the Board of Examiners should periodically make a tour from Calcutta, twice a year, for the purpose of conducting these examinations. A report upon this proposal by the Board of Examiners was called for (Home Department Letter No. 430, dated 31st October 1895). It was at the same time represented by Government to the Adjutant-General that the number of officers passing the High Proficiency test in Urdu or Hindi had been steadily diminishing and that in the years 1893 and 1894 no officers at all had passed by either of these tests. With a view to offer increased encouragement Government decided to increase the reward for passing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500, also to allow a fee of Rs. 100 to officers presiding at each Higher Standard Examination (for which post the possession of a High Proficiency certificate was a necessary qualification) and thirdly to extend the limit of time for passing from ten to twenty years. These provisions were to take effect from 1st April 1896. (Military Department Letter No. 2905B., dated 2nd November 1895).

Government having called for further information as to the additional text-book recommended by the Board for the Higher Standard, the Board, (Letter No. 1068, dated 4th December 1895), replied that the selection prepared by the Secretary in anticipation or sanction consisted of extracts from two works the *Waqat-i-Hind* and an Urdu translation of *Ghunyat-*

Talibet. The Board strongly recommended the adoption of this proposed selection.

1896.—In August of this year, Dr. Grierson's new edition of the "Satsaiya of Bihari and Lala Chandrika," one of the text-books for the Degree of Honour in Hindi was received from the Government of India. It is needless to say that the edition was most valuable and added fresh laurels to those already earned by its distinguished editor. (Home Department, 372, dated 24th September 1896).

The Board's suggestions as to the new text-book for the Higher Standard were not accepted by Government who in their Military Department, letter No. 2227B., dated 14th September 1896, para. 5 accepted Part I, consisting of selections from the Wagiat-i-Hind and before deciding upon its adoption for the Lower Standard upon the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir George White) called for a further report from the Board as to the necessity for retaining the Bagh-o-Bahar as a text-book for the Lower Standard. Government, however, accepted Sir George White's recommendation to adopt the Wagiat-i-Hind as a text-book for the Higher Standard in place of the Bagh-o-Bahar and Prem Sagar. This was never the intention of the Board of Examiners who it will be remembered recommended the selection from the Wagiat-i-Hind as an additional text-book to replace the Prem Sagar only, and over and over again laid stress upon the necessity for retaining the Bagh-o-Bahar.

In November 1896, Dr. Hoernle, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, and the Honourable Nawab Syed Amir Husain, C.I.E., were appointed Members of the Board of Examiners. (Home Department Notification No. 447, dated 26th November 1896).

The tour system of examination was finally decided upon in August 1896, and a new system of marking for the High Proficiency was at the same time ordered to be adopted (Home Department, Letter No. 336, dated 25th August 1896). The half-yearly tours were to be made in March and October, and the examinations were to be held at Lahore and Lucknow. This system was not (para. 2) to "supersede the present system under which Higher Standard Examinations are held in all military districts." This as will appear later was the cause of the admitted failure of these Tour Examinations (also Home Department Letter No. 221, dated 5th June 1897).

In February 1897, (Military Department Letter No. 518B., dated 19th February 1897) the Government of India decided to accept the suggestions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the supersession of the Bagh-o-Bahar in spite of the representations of the Board of Examiners who strongly urged the retention of the Bagh-o-Bahar, written as it is in excellent Urdu, possessing a copious vocabulary and affording an insight into the

life, habits, customs and thoughts of the natives of India, (Military Department, Letter No. 646B., dated 3rd March 1897), accordingly the Secretary to the Board was directed to prepare the new text-books for the higher and lower Standards consisting of selections from the *Waqiat-i-Hind*. This work is a history of India published by the press of Munshi Newal Kishore of Lucknow.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking proceeded on three months' privilege leave on the 7th July 1897, and was relieved by Captain Wolseley Haig, I.S.C. Dr. Ranking was appointed by the Calcutta University to attend the Oriental Congress to be held in September in Paris, as the Delegate of the University. Dr. Ranking resumed charge of his duties on the 12th October 1897.

In August 1897, Dr. Hoernle, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, was appointed to perform the duties of President of the Board of Examiners during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, (Home Department, No. 273, dated 5th August 1897).

In December 1897, the sanction of Government was given to the printing and publication of the new text-books, copies of which in manuscript had been submitted by the Secretary on the 18th and 25th November for approval (S. B. E. Nos. 821 and 840).

From 1st January 1898, the rent of the premises 17, Elysium Row, was raised Rs. 100 a month. Government renewed the lease for four years from that date at a rental of Rs. 575 plus rates and taxes.

The first tour examination under the new rules was held in March 1898.

In April 1898, Dr. Ranking was appointed to act temporarily as Surgeon-Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties. [*Calcutta Gazette*, No. 2176 Medl., dated 13th April 1898, page 385]. This he held till the end of May. In June 1898, a translation into Persian of an English inscription for the pillar to be erected at Saragarhi on the Samana, with a view to commemorate the defence of that post by a detachment of the 36th Sikhs, was made by the Secretary to the Board, and forwarded to the Home Department with his letter No. 479, dated 23rd June. The inscription with a very bald and unidiomatic version in Persian had been previously sent from Simla to the Board for examination and report, (Home Department Letter No. 246, dated 16th June 1898.)

In August 1898, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking was granted special leave for six months (Home Department, No. 516, dated 25th July 1898), and Captain W. Haig was appointed to act as Secretary. He assumed charge on the 10th August.

In January 1899, Government decided not to appoint a successor to Dr. Hoernle in the post of Hindi Examiner on the ground that the Secretary

to the Board of Examiners if competent to do so should conduct the examinations in Hindi without extra remuneration. The competency of the Secretary was dependent upon his being qualified by the possession of the Degree of Honour in Hindi (H. D. Letter No. 33, dated 26th January 1899). Lieutenant Col. Ranking resumed charge of the office of Secretary on the 13th February 1899 relieving Captain Haig.

In March 1899, Mr. Justice Rampini was appointed President of the Board of Examiners in place of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy who resigned the appointment.

The *Waqiat-i-Hind* came into use as a text-book from 1st April 1899. In April the post of Bengali Pandit became vacant owing to the dismissal of the permanent incumbent for absence without leave. The vacancy was advertised and from the numerous applicants for the post Pandit Gobind Lal Banerjee was selected and appointed from 1st July 1899.

A question having arisen as to the continued employment of Mahamopadhyay Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna in his office of Sanskrit and Bangali Examiner he having retired from the service of Government in 1895, the Board concurred in the proposal of Government to retain him in his appointment for a further period of five years, subject to his continuing competent to perform his duties. (H. D. No. 287, dated 10th May and B. E. No. 537 dated 25th May 1899). He was accordingly retained for five years from 1st July 1899, (H. D. No. 370, dated 23rd June 1899).

In May 1899, the East Indian Railway decided that all their officers should be required to pass examination in Hindustani and Bengali, and asked the Board of Examiners if they could with the sanction of Government undertake these examinations and propose a scheme of examination. It was eventually decided that the examinations should be in two standards, colloquial and lower standard. The colloquial was as its name implies strictly a conversational test, while the lower standard was identical with the ordinary lower standard of Government officers. Sanction to this proposal was accorded by Government in letter No. 289, dated 12th May 1900.

In May 1899, Government decided that an officer who appeared for the Higher Standard in Hindustani, but failed to pass, might be declared to have passed by the Lower Standard in case he had shewn sufficient merit. (M. D. letter No. 1361, dated 25th August 1899).

With reference to this it may be observed that candidates were allowed to present themselves for the Higher Standard without having previously passed by the Lower Standard. This the Board of Examiners had consistently opposed on the ground that it was incompatible with the declared intention of Government that the Lower Standard should be a stepping stone to the Higher at the time Hindi was abolished, and both Lower and Higher Standards were held in Urdu as well as on general grounds.

In June 1899 certain representations were made to the Government of India as to the necessity for amending the examinations in Persian with a view to increasing their practical utility, and a long correspondence began on the subject between Government and the Board of Examiners. The general allegation made was that the examinations held by the Board were unpractical and took no account of modern requirements. This, however, was shewn to be incorrect, and the Secretary in his letter No. 609, dated 19th June 1899, pointed out that at all events as far as the examinations held at Calcutta were concerned no candidate could pass by the High Proficiency who was not well acquainted with the modern idiom of Persia. It was admitted, however, that certain improvements might be made in the way of manuscript documents given for reading and translating, and the Secretary had already written to Major Sykes, H. M.'s Consul at Kirman, to ask him to procure a collection of modern documents for the purpose. A long correspondence ensued, and up to the present time (1902 November) no final decision has been arrived at by the Government, who are naturally anxious to consider the question in all its different bearings before making the radical changes which have been advocated in the course of a long correspondence on this subject. The principal suggestions made by the Board will be found in their letter No. 201 of 19th March 1900. In this year also the examination for the Higher Standard in Urdu was made the subject of stricture by the Inspector-General of Artillery, Major-General Tyler and the Commander-in-Chief, (Sir William Lockhart) addressed the Government of India with the object of securing a revision of the examinations for both Higher and Lower Standards in Urdu (Letter No. 2150 D., dated 11th October 1899). The chief points urged by Sir William Lockhart were that the examinations were not sufficiently practical, and he put forward certain suggestions with a view to making them more practical. The subject was taken into consideration by the Board of Examiners who, in their letter No. 118, dated 10th February 1900, reported to Government the result of their deliberations. The Board so far agreed with Sir William Lockhart's contention, that they considered the text-book in use for the Higher and Lower Standards the "Waqiat-i-Hind" as not practically useful and pointed out that this work had been substituted for the Bagh-o-Bahar in opposition to the frequently expressed desire of the Board that the Bagh-o-Bahar should be retained. To this new text-book the Board attributed the great number of failures of late. In other respects, however, the Board considered the examinations by both standards as "eminently practical," and pointed out that the adoption of Sir William Lockhart's suggested modifications would neither be desirable nor convenient in practice.

Together with other suggestions the Board once more urged the abolition of the rule permitting candidates to appear for the Higher Standard

without having passed by the Lower, in the interests both of the public service and in those of the candidates themselves (Sir William Lockhart died on the 19th March 1900).

In April 1900, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking went on six months' furlough, Lieut.-Col. Spencer being appointed to act for him (Home Department Notification No. 195, dated 30th March 1900). Lieut.-Col. Spencer took over charge on the 19th April.

In May 1900, sanction was given to examinations in Urdu by the Lower and Higher Standards being held in Mauritius under the same conditions as in Burma. Lieut.-Col. Ranking resumed charge of his duties on the 17th September 1900.

The Government of India in reply to the Board's representations regarding the text-book for the Urdu examinations sanctioned the re-introduction of the Bagh-o-Bahar (Military Department letter No. 2694B., dated 13th September 1900), but put forward certain proposals for modifying the examinations which included a proposal to substitute one set of papers for candidates by both Higher and Lower Standards as well as one to allow local committees to deal finally with the whole of the examination including the written exercise.

The Board of Examiners in their letter No. 1253, dated 27th November 1900, strongly opposed these proposals on the ground that they would react most detrimentally upon the efficiency of Officers of Native Regiments while it would also tend to introduce as many standards as there are committees. The Board once more urged the abolition of the rule under which officers were allowed to try for the Higher Standard without having passed by the Lower.

In November 1900, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking was appointed to act as Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa in addition to his own duties. On the 8th December, while playing cricket, Lieut.-Col. Ranking received an injury to his left eye in so serious a nature that the eye was destroyed and had to be excised on the 17th December.

At the end of the year a force was despatched to China and examinations by the Lower and Higher Standards in Urdu were held in that country under the orders of the Government of India. (Telegram A. G. No. 3582 D., Simla, 14th December 1900).

1901.—Early in 1901, the Examination Hall was provided with electric light, and new book cases with glass doors were substituted for the open book shelves during the year. S. B. E. No. 13, dated 3rd January 1901.

In January 1901, a scheme was submitted to Government for improving conditions under which young officers learn the native languages. (No. 31, P.B.E., dated 12th January 1901). This scheme had been prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking and provided for the grant to young officers

appointed to the Staff Corps or candidates for such appointments serving with British Regiments, of four months' leave for the purpose of studying Urdu. This period of leave was to be spent in Calcutta at the College of Fort William, (Board of Examiners) for the purpose of undergoing a course of systematic instruction in Urdu. Under this scheme the rewards for passing were to be discontinued and instruction by approved Munshis provided by the Board of Examiners under the immediate direction of the Secretary. Examinations were to be held every month as a test of the progress made and the results reported confidentially to the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District. The Secretary was to receive an increment of Rs. 500 a month as Director of Instruction in Oriental Languages, and the whole extra cost of the scheme was to be Rs. 12,000 annually. Against this it was shewn that some Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 1,6000 annually would be saved in rewards. The scheme was undoubtedly a very promising one, but for some unexplained reason the Government of India decided not to adopt it, and the matter was allowed to drop (Home Department letter No. 197, dated 18th March 1901). In consequence of ill-health the Examiner in Sanskrit and Bengali Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayaratna, C.I.E., was obliged to tender his resignation of his office which was accepted with effect from 1st March 1901, pending permanent arrangements. Pandit Gobin Lal Banerjee, Bengali Pandit to the Board, was appointed to act as Examiner in Sanskrit and Bengali. In March 1901, a report on the tour examinations was submitted to the Home Department in compliance with instructions received (S. B. E. No. 271, dated 19th March 1901). At the end of March 1901, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking was compelled owing to the threatened failure of his eyesight from strain to the uninjured eye the result of his having resumed work so soon after his accident to apply for leave on medical certificate for six months (S. B. E. No. 286, dated 25th March 1901). This was granted with effect from 11th May (Home Department Notification No. 419, dated 10th May 1901), and Lieutenant-Colonel Quentin appointed to officiate (Home Department Notification No. 420, dated 10th May 1901).

The Bagh-o-Bahar was reintroduced as a text-book from the 1st October 1901. A new edition in Nastalik type had been prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking and printed at the Baptist Mission Press, (Military Department No. 831 B, dated 28th February 1901).

In April 1901, Mahamahopadhyaya Nilmani Nyayalankar was appointed Examiner in Sanskrit and Bengali, (Home Department No. 346, dated 9th April 1901), and assumed charge on the 1st April.

In June 1901, the tests for the Higher and Lower Standards Urdu were definitely adhered to in view of the objections raised by the Board of Examiners, but Government decided that for the future the local examining

Board should finally dispose of the whole examination, the written exercise being marked by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and returned to the President of the Local Board. A definite scale of marks was also laid down in substitution for the previous system of marking by general terms. Half marks in each subject and a minimum of 60 per cent. on the total were required to pass (Military Department No. 2058 B., dated 15th June 1901). These rules were to come into force from the 1st October 1901. Candidates who obtained a certain percentage of marks were permitted to be passed by the Lower Standard. This requisite percentage was at first fixed at 50 per cent., but subsequently upon the recommendation of the Board the standard was lowered, the requirements for the Higher Standard being fixed at 50 per cent., all round, with a minimum of 35 per cent., in each subject except in colloquial for which a minimum of 50 per cent., was required. For the Lower Standard 40 per cent. in the aggregate was demanded with not less than 35 per cent., in each subject except in colloquial for which 50 per cent., was the minimum. (Military Department letter No. 3260 B., dated 13th August 1902).

In June 1901, when the question of the renewal of the lease of 17, Elysium Row came up for decision, Government enquired of the Board as to the suitability of the top floor of the late Agra Bank Building for the accommodation of the Office of the Board of Examiners. It was eventually decided to remove the office to those premises from 1st January 1902, and not to renew the lease of 17, Elysium Row which was to expire on that date. The late Agra Bank Building is a very fine three storied building situated at the corner of the Mangoe Lane, and Mission Row, the lower and middle floors are occupied by the Currency Office. The examinations are conducted in the verandah facing the south and looking out on Mangoe Lane. It is rather noisy for the purpose and hot, but is provided with electric-fans and the office is provided with electric-light throughout. The Library occupies five rooms, two rooms being occupied by the clerks and the room at the southwest end of the verandah is used by the Secretary as his private office room, this room has a small tiffin-room and dressing-room opening out of it.

In July 1901, the Government of India decided to discontinue the tour examinations in consequence of the small number of officers who availed themselves of it. (Home Department letter No. 574, dated 19th July 1901). The failure of the scheme was undoubtedly due to the fact that the ordinary quarterly examinations by upcountry Boards were continued *pari passu* and candidates preferred appearing before Local Committees in the idea that examinations held by the Secretary to the Board were more searching and thorough and therefore were difficult to pass. At this time also Government in consultation with the Board of Examiners decided to abolish the post of Sanskrit and Bengali Examiner on the expiry of the year for which Mahamopadhyaya Nilmani

Nyayalankar had been appointed, and instead to appoint a temporary Examiner when required. Home Department letter No. 505, dated 13th June 1901, S. B. E. letter No. 747, dated June 1901.

In August 1901, it was decided by Government to do away with textbooks for the examination by the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Standards in Persian and the Board of Examiners were asked to submit for the approval of Government, a list of works suitable in point of difficulty to the character of these examinations as a guide to candidates (Home Department No. 606, dated 5th August 1901). In this letter Government also directed that the services of a Persian or Arabic speaking gentleman unconnected with the Board, and not engaged in tuition should in future be utilised for the conversational tests in all Persian and Arabic examinations held by the Board.

The Civil and Military Examination Committee at Bombay had submitted a list of books which they considered suitable, and this list was forwarded to the Board of Examiners for consideration and report.

On the 25th October 1901, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking resumed charge of his duties on return from medical leave.

In November 1901, a house-rent allowance of Rs. 150 a month was attached to the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Examiners in consequence of the new arrangements for the office by which the Secretary lost the quarters occupied by him in the Office Building at 17, Elysium Row. (Home Department No. 794, dated 16th November 1901).

The actual transfer of the office took place at the end of December, and the first examination in 1902 was held at the New Building No. 26, Mangoe Lane in January 1902.

During the transfer of the Library to the new building two MSS. of great interest were discovered. One of these is the original ms. translation of the Institutes of Manu by Sir William Jones. It is in his own handwriting and bears no date. A description of the manuscript will be found in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1901 together with the following manuscript. The second manuscript is the original catalogue of the Library of Tippo Sultan which was prepared by Major Charles Stewart in 1805-6. It is signed by him and dated 7th January 1806. It has been rebound as the original binding was destroyed, the book having been found tossed away in a corner with a lot of waste paper. A note upon this manuscript comparing it with the printed catalogue subsequently published by Stewart at the University Press, Cambridge in 1809, has been prepared by the writer of this record and a copy is in the Board of Examiners' Library. Copies were also sent to the principal libraries in Europe and America. The copy of Major Stewart's Oriental catalogue in possession of the Board of Examiners was presented by the author himself.

In April 1902, Mr. Justice Rampini proceeded on furlough and Mr. Justice Brett was appointed to perform the duties of President of the Board of Examiners during his absence (Home Department No. 312, dated 25th April 1902).

In May 1902, the Board of Examiners were consulted by the Government of India, (Home Department No. 386, dated 21st May 1902), with reference to the desirability of altering the existing system of examination in the Arabic language.

During 1902, a complete catalogue *raisonnée* of the library of the Board was prepared under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, Secretary to the Board and was printed at the Government Press.

It was considered desirable to try and make the examination in Arabic more practical (Home Department letter No. 386, dated 21st May 1902). The views of the Board were laid before Government in letter No. 1005 of the 8th July 1902. The Board suggested the introduction of a preliminary qualifying examination the scope of which they laid down.

In May 1902, a selection of manuscripts in *fac simile* of Teheran and Bushire correspondence was published by the Board of Examiners for the use of candidates for High Proficiency and Degree of Honour in Persian.

During the year, new catalogues of the whole library were prepared under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, both printed books and manuscripts. Among the manuscripts was found a copy written in the Urdu character of some Hindu Poetry by Kabir consisting of verses not to be found in the published works of that poet. By the help of Pandit Sudhakar Divedi of Benares it was transcribed into Nagari and a copy placed in the library, another copy being presented to Dr. Grierson. The Urdu copy is erroneously called Diwan-i-Kabir and is referred to by Garcin de Tassy in his *Littérature Hindouie-et-Hindoustanie* under that title (page 282) where it is referred to Hakim Kabir Sumbuli Ansari. The poems, however, are the work of the famous Kabir.

On the 6th August 1902, sanction was given by Government to the transfer from the Library of the Board of Examiners to the Imperial Library of a number of works of which spare copies existed in the former Library. A list of these works will be found accompanying office letter No. 989, dated 2nd July 1902. (Home Department letter No. 2442 of 6th August 1902).

During the year 1902, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking prepared and published an Annotated Glossary to the Bagh-o-Bahar as an aid to candidates for the Lower and Higher Standard Examinations in Urdu. (S.B.E. letter No. 1208, dated 22nd August 1902). Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking also prepared in this year a fresh revised edition of the Bagh-o-Bahar, which was printed in Nastalik type at the Baptist Mission Press.

CALCUTTA,

The 24th November 1902

GEORGE RANKING, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Secretary, Board of Examiners

P.S.—Lieut.-Colonel Ranking retired in 1905, and was succeeded in the Secretaryship by Major D. C. Phillott, I.A., the present incumbent.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

THE REVEREND DAVID BROWN.

First Provost of the College of Fort William, was a Yorkshire-man by birth. He was a son of Francis Brown of Driffield Greets near Driffield and was born either late in 1763 or early in 1764.

From his early years he was devoted to the service of the Church and with that career in view was placed under private tuition at Scarborough. Thence he proceeded to the Public Grammar School of Kingston over Hull of which the Reverend Joseph Milner was at that time Head Master.

On the 4th February 1782 he entered "at the age of 20" as an undergraduate of Magdalene College where he was, as the College records shew, "admitted Sizar by Mr. Samuel Hey, Tutor of the College." In the same year he was elected to a scholarship on Mr. Robert's foundation. He does not appear to have taken any degree.

In February 1785, when about 22 years of age, Mr. Brown whilst still an undergraduate received from Major A. Mitchell of the East India Company's service, the offer of the superintendence of the Bengal Military Orphan Asylum at Howrah near Calcutta. Marriage and ordination were indispensable qualifications imposed upon him as conditions of acceptance of this offer. The former condition was complied with though, unfortunately the name of the lady cannot be ascertained, but Mr. Brown met with a refusal from Dr. Lowth, the Bishop of London to whom he first preferred his request for ordination. However, with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury he was ordained Deacon by Dr. Watson, the Bishop of Llandaff on the 25th February 1785. After receiving from the Honourable Court of Directors an advance for the expenses of the voyage to India, Mr. Brown sailed on the 14th November from Gravesend. During the voyage on the 1st February 1786, a son was born to the young couple and was baptised by his father on 26th February by the name of David Mitchell.

They arrived in Calcutta on Thursday the 8th June 1786, and on Sunday 18th June David Brown assumed formal charge of his duties as Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum. In the intervening days he was appointed Chaplain to the Company's 6th Battalion then quartered at Fort William. This appointment was made on 16th June.

In 1787, David Brown voluntarily assumed charge of the Mission Church upon the retirement of Kiernander whose strength was unequal to a continuance in the ministrations, enfeebled as he was by old age. He was 76 and had fallen upon evil times being on the verge of bankruptcy. The Mission

Church was Kiernander's property and being put up for sale, was bought in 1787 by Mr. Charles Grant of the Civil Service. From this time forward for twenty five years, David Brown held the ministry of "the Old Church" as it was subsequently called. This Church was always known to the native community as the "Lal Girja" (Red Church) a name by which it still goes even at the present day. This name arose from its being covered with a kind of red plaster pieces of which have within the last few years been recovered during alterations to the Church. An historical account of this "Old" or Mission Church will be found in the pages of the Old Church Parish Magazine for 1895 in a series of interesting articles. In the November 1897 number of the same Magazine there is an account of this church explanatory of its name of Lal Girja. Its foundation stone was laid in 1767 and it was opened on Advent Sunday 1770. It was called *Beth Tephillah*. Its architect was one M. B. de Mevill a Dane, and its cost amounting to some Rs. 60,000 was defrayed by Mr. Kiernander himself. It was subsequently enlarged and improved by David Brown with the assistance of his friend and co-trustee Mr. William Chambers Proto-notary and Persian Interpreter to the Supreme Court of Judicature who died on the 22nd August 1793 and was buried in the South Park Street Burial Ground.

The Old or Mission Church is situated in Mission Row. The present church is so arranged that the communion table stands in the North. The old chancel now forms a baptistery, an alteration which was made in 1895 owing to the necessity for enlarging the church.

David Brown was the prime mover in founding the Auxiliary Bible Society of which he was the first Secretary. In 1800 he also founded the Calcutta Charitable Fund. He held the office of Provost of the College of Fort William from its first foundation. On the 15th May 1806 this office was abolished by the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors. Mr. Brown, however, still continued to afford assistance to the Council of the College for some years.

David Brown was twice married. "His second wife was Miss Frances Cowley, daughter of Captain Cowley and Mrs. Cowley, author of the *Belle's Stratagem*, etc." (This quotation is from a letter written to me by the Reverend G. I. Cowley Brown, Rector of St. Johns and Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, a grandson of David Brown). A daughter by this marriage "Frances Cowley" Brown died aged 18 on the 3rd March 1824 and her tomb is in the South Park Street Burial-Ground next to that of David Brown.

In 1812, Mr. Brown was attacked by a dangerous illness and died on the 14th June in that year aged 48 or 49. He lies buried in the South Park Street Burial-Ground close to the entrance. His tomb is on the right hand side of the gateway as you enter. It bears the following inscription.

"Sacred to the memory of Reverend David Brown who was ten years Senior Chaplain at the Presidency and Provost of the College of Fort William ; he also held in trust the Ministry of the Old Church one and twenty years. He died 14th June 1812, aged 48 years. The Memory of the Just is blessed."

In the Old Church there is so a memorial of the Revd. David Brown in the shape of a black tablet fixed in the wall of the old chancel (now the baptistery). The inscription reads "to the poor the Gospel was preached in this church by the Reverend David Brown, twenty five years."

There is, as already pointed out, some uncertainty as to the actual year of his birth. From the Magdalene College records which state that he entered the College at the age of 20 on 4th February 1782, he would appear to have been born in 1762, while the above inscriptions point to 1763 or 1764 as the year of his birth.

For these biographical notes, I am indebted to various sources. The extracts from the registers of Magdalene College Cambridge, were forwarded to me by the Master of the College, Lord Braybrooke. I am also under obligation to the Reverend G. I. Cowley Brown, Rector of St. John's, Edinburgh, the Revd. Mr. Carysfort Proby of Portbury Vicarage, W. Bristol and to Miss Kathleen Blechynden of Ryde for their kindness in giving me family information by letter. Other sources have been the Memorial sketches of David Brown published in London, 1816, *the Dictionary of National Biography* and *the Bengal Obituary*. The portrait is reproduced from a photograph lent me by the Reverend Canon Cowley Brown a grandson of David Brown.

THE REVEREND CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN.

First Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William. He was born at Camburlang near Glasgow on the 12th March 1766. He was the son of Mr. Alexander Buchanan who married a daughter of Mr. Cladius Somers one of the elders of the Church at Camburlang. In 1773, when seven years of age Cladius Buchanan entered the Grammar School of Inverary, Argyllshire of which his father was then Master. Here he remained till the year 1779 and in 1780, was appointed tutor to the two sons of Mr. Campbell of Dunstafnage. In 1782 he left Mr. Campbell's family and proceeded to the University of Glasgow, but left again in 1784 to become tutor to the sons of Mr. Campbell of Knockelly and in 1785, he became tutor to the sons of Mr. Campbell of Carradell in Kintyre. In 1786, Buchanan once more returned to College at Glasgow, but in the following year left Scotland with the intention of making the tour of Europe in foot with his violin to aid in maintaining him on the way. This project was doomed to failure and after undergoing many hardships Buchanan obtained a situation as clerk to an attorney in London, and

subsequently with a Solicitor with whom he remained some three years. During the period he suffered much from the pressure of poverty. At length in the Michaelmas term of 1791, Buchanan was entered as a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was to remain at the expense of a friend, a Mr. Thornton, with the object of qualifying for Holy Orders.

For the following extracts from the "Book of Orders" of Queen's College, Cambridge, the writer is indebted to the courtesy of the present President, the Revd. F. S. Chase.—"27th February 1792. Elected Buchanan, Mr. Clarke's Scholar. 18th April 1792. I did then in the presence of the Society met in congregation nominate Buchanan, Mr. Sedgwick's scholar. *Isaac Milner* January 19th 1793. I did then in the presence of the Society nominate Buchanan Librarian and Mr. Clarke's scholar. *Isaac Milner*. 4th July 1795. Granted to Buchanan his grace for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. 10th August 1795. Granted to Buchanan Testimonials for Deacon's orders "Buchanan Claudio Buchanan, Glasguieusis 27th October 1791. Mrs. Jordan and Knipe." The last names in this entry are those of the tutors under whom Buchanan entered.

In 1794, the question of his going to India was first raised by his friend Mr. Newton, Rector of S. Mary Woolnoth. On the 20th September 1795, Mr. Buchanan was ordained Deacon at Fulham by Bishop Poitens and immediately entered upon his duties as Curate to Mr. Newton at S. Mary Woolnoth.

Early in 1796, however, his friends obtained for him an appointment as Chaplain in the service of the East India Company, his application being supported by excellent testimonials from his College and from the Bishop of London. This appointment was made on the 30th March 1796, and having been admitted to priest's orders he sailed from Portsmouth in the "Busbridge" East Indiaman, for Bengal on the 11th August following. He landed at Calcutta on the 10th March 1797, and took up his quarters at a house in Durrumtollah. Two months later he was appointed Chaplain of Barrackpore where he remained till November 1797. On the 3rd April 1797 Mr. Buchanan married Miss Mary Whish and his first daughter was born on the 12th January 1800. Miss Whish was the third daughter of the Revd. Richard Whish, Rector of Northwold, Norfolk and was not yet nineteen when she married Mr. Buchanan. She eventually died at sea on the way to England on board the *Lady Jane Dundas* on the 18th June 1805.

During his stay at Barrackpore, Buchanan became very friendly with the Revd. David Brown (the subject of the preceding notice) who was one of the Chaplains at the Presidency. After the death of Mr. Ringeltank who had been in charge of the "Lal Girja" or Mission Church, Mr. Brown and Mr. Buchanan shared between them the gratuitous labour of the Mission Church.

It was at Barrackpore that Buchanan commenced his studies of Hindustani and Persian.

In February 1800, Buchanan preached a sermon at the "New Church" (St. John's) before Lord Mornington on the occasion of the general thanksgiving for the success of His Majesty's forces. For this sermon Mr. Buchanan received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council and it was directed that the sermon should be printed for distribution. Upon the foundation of the College of Fort William, 18th May 1800, Mr. Buchanan was appointed its Vice Provost. A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Grant, dated Saugor Roads, 23rd August 1800, gives an account of the College and further letters are of interest in connection with this special subject. In one of his letters Mr. Buchanan speaks of a College chapel (pages 220-221) of which the writer can find no mention in any of the College records. In 1802 Mr. Buchanan was able to repay Mr. Thornton the £400 which that gentleman had expended upon Buchanan's College career. He also devoted a sum of £500 "for the support of a young man at the University of religious character and good ability who might be in poor circumstances and whom Mr. Thornton or Mr. Newton or Dr. Milner, President of Queen's College, should select."

In 1804, Mr. Buchanan's offer of the institution of prizes for compositions were accepted by the several bodies to whom the offer had been made, with the exception of the University of Oxford; by which they were declined on the ground of certain objections in point of form. The compositions were to be in Greek, Latin or English verse and also essays in English.

Mr. Buchanan was the author of a Memoir on an Ecclesiastical Establishment and Indian Civilization and also of a work entitled, "The College of Fort William in Bengal" consisting of all the official papers relating to his College with some account of its first four years. Of this latter work the present writer has made considerable use.

On the 4th June 1805, Mr. Buchanan addressed to the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the proposal of the following subjects for prize composition in English Prose:—

I.—The probable design of the Divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British Dominion.

II.—The duty, the means and the consequences of translating the Scriptures into the oriental tongues and of promoting Christian knowledge in Asia.

III.—A brief historic view of the progress of the Gospel in different nations since its first promulgation, illustrated by maps, shewing its luminous tract throughout the world with chronological notices of its duration in particular places.

The prize offered to each University was £500 and those prizes were to be determined on the 4th of June 1807, the anniversary of the birth of the reigning sovereign. Both Universities accepted Mr. Buchanan's munificent offer. In August 1805, on the eve of his departure for Malabar Mr. Buchanan was taken seriously ill and for some days his life was in imminent danger. However, in October the fever from which he was suffering began to abate and he gradually recovered his health. While at Sooksaugor at the end of October he received the tidings of the death of his wife who had died, as already mentioned, on the 18th June on board ship. Mr. Buchanan returned to Calcutta in better health on the 4th November 1805, and within a few weeks of his return addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of the promotion of Christian knowledge in India chiefly with reference to an ecclesiastical establishment and the translation of the Scriptures into the oriental languages. In the course of this letter he says "our hope of evangelizing Asia was once founded on the College of Fort William. But a rude hand had already touched it, and unless the Imperial Parliament interpose it will soon be said of this great and useful institution which enlightened a hemisphere of the globe." *Fuit illum et ingens gloria.* Its name, however, will remain for its record in many languages, and the good it hath done will never die, for it hath taught many the way to heaven. Had the College of Fort William been cherished at home with the same ardour with which it was opposed, it might in the period of ten years have produced translations of the Scriptures into all the languages from the borders of the Caspian to the sea of Japan. An idea seems to have gone forth in England that Lord Wellesley founded his College merely to instruct the Company's writers. Lord Wellesley founded the College of Fort William to enlighten the oriental world, to give science, religion and pure morals to Asia, and to confirm in it the British power and dominion (pages 374, 375). With this letter there was presented to the Archbishop "for the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth Palace, in the name of the College of Fort William and with the permission of the Marquis Wellesley, a valuable copy of the Mahomedan Koran in folio, beautifully ornamented with paintings and oriental enamel and written by the pen of the Sultan Allavuddin Slijuky about four hundred years ago. It has descended to these times in the line of Emperors and was found in the Library of Tippoo Sultan at Seringapatam after the reduction of that Capital by the British armies."

Shortly after this Mr. Buchanan was appointed by Sir George Barlow to be Provost of the College under the new regulation which admitted of only one superintending officer. On the day following, however, he intimated to Government his wish to resign that appointment in favour of Mr. Brown

who accordingly was retained in the office of Provost, Mr. Buchanan continuing as Vice-Provost till both offices were finally abolished on the 15th May 1806. Early in 1806, Mr. Buchanan drew up his "proposals for a subscription for translating the holy scriptures into fifteen oriental languages." His first intention had been that these should issue from the College, but the Governor-General declined to authorise a measure which might appear to identify the Government too closely and prominently with an extensive plan for promoting Christian knowledge amongst our native subjects. It was understood, however, that the undertaking would be under the patronage of the College of Fort William and in a very short time the sum of sixteen hundred pounds was subscribed in aid of the intended translations. The British and Foreign Bible Society was asked to assist the undertaking, but declined. Both Oxford and Cambridge Universities, however, accepted Mr. Buchanan's proposal that a sermon should be preached before each University on the subject of the translation of the Scriptures into the oriental languages by such persons as the Universities should appoint. Each preacher was to receive the sum of thirty guineas on the condition of the delivery of a printed copy of the sermon for the College of Fort William.

In 1805, Mr. Buchanan received from the University of Glasgow the Degree of Doctor in Divinity. This same degree was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge.

In May 1806, Dr. Buchanan left Calcutta for Malabar and the memoirs from which we are quoting contains a very interesting account of his journeys, (Vol. II, pages 1-99). He returned to Calcutta on the 15th March 1807, to find that the posts of Provost and Vice-Provost had been abolished. Mr. Brown, the former Provost, in submitting his views on this change offered to continue to officiate if necessary without pay, but his offer was not accepted by Government and in consequence of the orders of the Court of Directors both offices were abolished.

Dr. Buchanan's "Literary intelligence" which contained a sketch of his proceedings on the Coast of Malabar was excluded from the *Government Gazette* and was accordingly circulated in a different form and was published in England by Bishop Portens, (Vol. II, p. 103). A full account of Dr. Buchanan's efforts to form a College for the translation of the Scriptures into the oriental tongues will be found in the memoirs from which this account has been extracted, pp. 103-172. Before leaving Calcutta he memorialised Lord Minto, the Governor-General, on the subject and preached a farewell sermon upon the necessity for upholding Christianity in India, and striving for the faith of the Gospel. He left Calcutta on the 27th November 1807 in the "Baretto" in which he proceeded as far as Colombo, where he embarked

on the "Canton" proceeding *via* Cochin for a second tour on the Malabar Coast accompanied by Colonel Macaulay. Memoirs, pp. 154-170. In March 1808 he sailed for Europe in the "Charlton" and arrived in London on the 18th August. He had now given up all thoughts of ever returning to India, intending to "grow old preaching the Gospel."

Dr. Buchanan after a visit to the Bodleian and other libraries presented to the Library of the University of Cambridge twenty five manuscripts chiefly Biblical written in Hebrew, Syriac and Ethiopic, (p. 210) and received the Degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University. From August 1808 to October 1809 he officiated at Welbeck Chapel, London. In November 1809, Dr. Buchanan became engaged to Mary, youngest daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq., of Kirley Hall near Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and they were married in February 1810 living at Moat Hall or Parsonage in the Parish of Ouseburn, within a quarter of a mile of Kirley Hall. In December of that year a son was born which survived only three days. Early in 1811 his "Christian Researches in Asia" was published. It ran through four editions in one year. In February of that year Dr. Buchanan had an apoplectic seizure while conducting family prayer, right hemiplegia partial in extent, but attended with aphasia from which he soon recovered more or less perfectly. Upon his recovery he proposed a voyage to Palestine with the view of establishing presses in Jerusalem or Aleppo for the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic languages. However, in December 1811, he had a second paralytic stroke with complete hemiplegia, but was able to resume correspondence in January 1812. Early in 1813 (February) another son was born which lived, but half an hour, and on the 23rd March, Mrs. Buchanan died. In October Dr. Buchanan left Kirley Hall for Cambridge where he remained till 17th January 1814, finally taking up his residence at Broxbourne in Hertfordshire. At this place the printer lived who had undertaken to print the edition of the Syriac New Testament for the use of the Syrian Christians in the Coast of Malabar. He returned to Kirley Hall early in January 1815, but on the 19th returned once more to Broxbourne. At this time his early friend and benefactor Mr. Henry Thornton died, and soon after his return to Broxbourne on the 25th January, after attending the funeral, he had a third seizure and died on the 12th February. He was buried at Little Ouseburn in Yorkshire near his second wife. In his will he describes himself as Claudioius Buchanan of Little Ouseburn. Copies of the monumental inscriptions on his tomb and that of his second wife are to be found at the end of Volume II of the Memoirs. (Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Revd. Claudioius Buchanan, D.D., late Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William in Bengal by the Revd. Hugh Pearson, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford. Third edition, London, 1819).

The portrait is from the frontispiece to Pearson's Life and Writings of the Revd. Claudio Buchanan, D.D.

CHARLES ROTHMAN.

The first Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William was appointed immediately on the institution of the College and held the office till his death on the 23rd September 1805. In 1798 his name appears as being gazetted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Calcutta Militia (*Calcutta Gazette*, 26th November 1798). He is buried in the North Park Street Burial Ground where the inscription on his tomb states that he was 48 years of age.

He was succeeded in the Secretaryship by Dr. William Hunter.

Charles Rothman was married (1790) to Henrietta who died in 1796. She is buried in the South Park Street Burial Ground and from the inscription we learn that she was born at Caermarthen the 21st September 1770, and died at Calcutta the 25th December 1796.

In the North Park Street Burial Ground is buried one George Rothman who died on the 13th September 1813, aged 21 years. This would give 1792 as the date of his birth. This George Rothman was presumably the son of Charles and Henrietta Rothman.

Charles Rothman's position in the College was different to that of the secretaries who succeeded him. He does not appear to have had any knowledge of oriental languages and certainly never took any part in teaching them in the College.

DR. WILLIAM HUNTER.

Appointed Secretary to the College of Fort William, 1st November 1805. William Hunter was a Scotchman. He was born at Montrose in 1755 and was educated at the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen where he took the Degree of Master of Arts in 1777. He was apprenticed to a surgeon for four years. Then he was Medical Officer on board an East Indiaman, and arrived in India in 1781. On his arrival he was transferred to the Government service. In July 1782 Hunter was Medical Officer of the "Success" galley which was employed in conveying reinforcements from Bengal to the Carnatic. The "Success" was wrecked on the Pegu Coast and the time spent there was turned to account by Hunter in writing a work on Pegu.

Hunter was gazetted as Assistant Surgeon on the 6th April 1783, and as Surgeon on the 21st October 1794. Being appointed Residency Surgeon

at Agra, Mr. Hunter contributed to the Asiatic Researches a Narrative of a journey from Agra to Oujein which contains useful topographical and botanical notes. (As. Res. Vol. VI, pp. 7-76).

From 1794 to 1806, Hunter held the appointment of Surgeon to the Marines. He was twice Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal from May 1798 to March 1802, and again from April 1804 to April 1811. In 1801 he became an Examiner in Hindustani in the College of Fort William and in 1805 was appointed Assistant Professor of Hindustani. On the 1st November 1805, Hunter was appointed Secretary and Librarian to the College in succession to Mr. Charles Rothman who had died on the 23rd of September. He held this office till 1811 when he resigned upon being appointed Superintending Surgeon of Java. In 1808 when Hunter was Surgeon to the General Hospital he received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from a Scottish University most probably Aberdeen. In 1812 he died at Batavia at the age of 57.

While in India, Dr. Hunter had suffered a good deal from "Asthma" for which he had to take short periods of leave on medical certificate. Dr. Hunter was a Foreign Member of the Medical Society of London, Honorary Member of the Paris Academical Society of Science.

His chief work was his Dictionary of Hindustani and English published in 1808 of which particulars will be found in the text. Hunter also collected and translated a large number of proverbs in Hindustani and Persian, a work which he handed on to Captain Roebuck on being transferred to Java. On Captain Roebuck's death in 1819 the work was taken up by H. H. Wilson and the collection was finally published under Wilson's editorship in 1824. Hunter also published an Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen or Lascars on long voyages (Calcutta 1804), and a translation of the New Testament into the Hindustani Language (Calcutta 1805). Besides this Dr. Hunter published papers in the Asiatic Researches of which the following is a list:—

- On the plant Morinda and its uses, (Vol. IV, p. 35).
- Astronomical Observations made in the upper parts of Hindustan and on a journey thence to Oujein, (Vol. IV, p. 143).
- Astronomical Observations, (Vol. IV, p. 359).
- Some account of the Astronomical Labours of Jaya Sinha, Rajah of Ambhere or Jayanagar, (Vol. V, p. 177).
- Astronomical observations made in the Upper Provinces of Hindustan, (Vol. V, p. 413).
- Narrative of a journey from Agra to Oujein, (Vol. VI, p. 7).

DR. JOHN LEYDEN.

Assistant Secretary, 28th September 1807. John Leyden was the son of John Leyden and Isabella Scott. He was born 8th September 1775 at Denholm in the parish of Cavers, Roseburghshire. He studied medicine and languages at the Edinburgh University from 1790 to 1797. In 1798, he was licensed as a preacher, but was never great in the ministry and spent the next fifteen years in literary work in the course of which he met Sir Walter Scott and contributed to the early volumes of *Border Minstrelsy*. He was undoubtedly possessed of considerable poetic talent. In 1802, he turned his medical education to account by accepting the offer of an Assistant-surgeoncy in Madras and before proceeding thither, took the Degree of M. D. at St. Andrews. He reached Madras on the 19th August 1803, and was at once appointed to the Madras General Hospital. In 1804, he was appointed Surgeon-naturalist to accompany the commissioners over the Mysore Provinces recently taken from Tipoo Sultan and in the course of that duty prepared a report on the geology, diseases, crops and languages of the districts through which the Commissioners passed. At Seringapatam he was struck down by fever and received much kindness from Sir John Malcolm. His convalescence was occupied in the study of Sanskrit and translating from Persian and Hindustani. After his recovery he travelled for his health through Malabar to Cochin and Quilon from May to September 1805, finally reaching Penang where he wrote a Dissertation on the Languages and Literature of the Indo-Chinese Nations. (See *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. X, p. 158). He returned to India in 1806 and settled at Calcutta. Here he became a Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and was appointed Professor of Hindustani at the College of Fort William. Not long after this Leyden was appointed to the judgeship of the 24-Parganas and in 1809 he was appointed Commissioner of the Court of Requests. At the end of 1810 he was made Assay-Master of the Calcutta Mint. In 1811 Leyden accompanied Lord Minto to Java as Malay Interpreter and died there of fever on the 28th August 1811 after three days' illness. A monument to his memory was erected at Denholm in 1861.

(The above is abridged from the *Dictionary of National Biography*).

LIEUTENANT THOMAS ROEBUCK.

Lieutenant Thomas Roebuck acted at various times as Assistant Secretary to the College of Fort William, between the years 1811 and 1817. The following brief notice is mainly abridged from the Memoir of Captain Thomas Roebuck written by his friend Horace Hayman Wilson which will be found in Wilson's edition of the Proverbs originally collected by

Dr. William Hunter, partially translated and arranged by Roebuck and finally edited by Wilson and published in 1824 at Calcutta.

Captain Roebuck was the grandson of Dr. John Roebuck the inventor. He was born in Linlithgowshire in 1781, and was educated first at Alloa and subsequently at the Edinburgh High School. In 1801, he left England for India where his uncle Benjamin Roebuck had procured him an appointment in the Madras Service. He first joined the 17th Native Infantry as a Cadet and soon learned Hindustani which he turned to useful purpose in the campaign under General Wellesley. He was afterwards appointed Fort Adjutant and Acting Town Major at Vellore. In 1805 he was compelled to return to England on account of his ill-health and remained in England three years. During this period he assisted Dr. John Gilchrist in the preparation of certain of his Hindustani works. In 1810, Lieutenant Roebuck returned to India and in March 1811 was appointed to the College of Fort William in Calcutta. He died on the 8th December 1819, and is buried in the South Park Street Burial Ground, Calcutta. The inscription on his tomb states "Born December 1784, deceased December 1819". According to this he was thirty five at the time of his death which is correct, so that the date of his birth given in Wilson's Memoir is incorrect and is obviously a misprint. (See page XXIX, *op. cit.*)

Roebuck was married in 1813, and left a widow who married again. It does not appear that he left any children. Roebuck was a diligent worker and from 1805 to the end of his life did much for the cause of oriental studies in India. After assisting Dr. Gilchrist with his British Indian Monitor and English and Hindustani Dictionary he engaged in the preparation of class books for the College of Fort William in the publication of the Burhar-i-Qati, the compilation and translation of proverbs in various oriental languages and in the Annals of the College from 1803 to 1818 which latter work was published in 1819. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a fuller edition of Hunter's Dictionary of Hindustani. Part of the materials for this undertaking still remains in the Library of the Board of Examiners in three large folio volumes manuscripts. (See also *Dictionary of National Biography*.

CAPTAIN DAVID RUDDELL.

Appointed Secretary to the College of Fort William, 11th March 1824. Captain David Ruddell died on the 16th December 1835, when on his return from Persia bearing despatches from the British Ambassador for the Government of India. From his long connexion with the College of Fort William few persons were better known and few were more generally esteemed in India than Captain Ruddell. It was understood that he had a

promise of a confidential employment on the Governor-General's Staff both from Lord Heytesbury and Lord Auckland.

The following inscription to his memory is erected at Shiraz —

"Sacred to the memory of Captain David Ruddell of the Bengal Army who while proceeding from Tehran to Calcutta, with despatches from his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Persia, was cut off by fever in this city on the 16th December 1835 in the 45th year of his age, deeply lamented by all who knew his eminent and varied acquirements and his many public and private worths."

The above is copied from the *Bengal Obituary*, (page 395).

Captain Ruddell on his first appointment to the officiating Secretaryship of the College on the 8th October 1821 belonged to the 1st European Regiment. He was appointed permanently on the 11th March 1824, and held the appointment till the 1st February 1832, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant Todd (21st Native Infantry) who, however, only held the post three months dying on the 20th March at the age of 28, (*Government Gazette*, 22nd March 1832).

Captain Ruddell's resignation is dated from H. C. S. *Minerva* at sea, on the 11th January 1832 on his departure to England on leave.

WILLIAM CAREY.

The Reverend William Carey, D.D., father of Indian Missions, tendered such invaluable services to the College of Fort William for many years, both as translator and as examiner to the College, that a short biography of him naturally finds a place in this History. Full particulars of his life have been published in various works of which the fullest and best is the Life of William Carey, D.D., by George Smith, L.L.D., C.I.E., London (1885).

Carey was a Northamptonshire man, the son of a weaver Edmund Carey and was born at Panierspury in that country on the 17th August 1761. In early life he was apprenticed to a shoemaker and it was in the course of apprenticeship that he learned the first rudiments of the Greek, Latin and Hebrew tongues. Fortunately for India the cobbler did not stick to his last, but became a minister of the Baptist Community and being possessed of strong Missionary instincts, eventually proceeded to India where he landed in November 1793. From this time onward Carey devoted himself to mission work. As a preliminary he devoted himself to the study of Bengali and Sanskrit, and was very soon to find a work in the sphere of languages, as on the foundation of the Fort William College, he was appointed Professor of Bengali and Sanskrit. His labours as a missionary and the enthusiasm with which he set to work to print the Gospels in Bengali and other dialects are

well known. In the course of some years Carey translated the New Testament into no less than 26 languages and that in spite of early poverty and much domestic anxiety.

William Carey was thrice married, firstly to Dorothy Placket whom he married at Hackleton about 1780. By her he had six children, Ann who died in infancy, Felix born 1786, William, Peter born 1789, died in infancy, Jabez, born 1793 and Jonathan.

Dorothy Carey died on the 8th December 1807, and is buried at Serampore in the Mission Burial Ground. William Carey married secondly in 1808 (May 9th) Charlotte Emilia the Lady Rhumohr, a Danish Lady of wealth, who died, leaving no issue, on the 30th May 1821. William Carey married lastly July 22nd 1822, at the Cathedral (now St. John's Church), Grace Hughes, a widow who survived him having had no issue by him. She died on the 22nd July 1835.

William Carey died at Serampore on the 9th June 1834. He lies buried at Serampore by the side of his second wife as directed in his will. (These points, I have recorded from personal observation—G. R.). In the Serampore Mission Burial Ground (N.-W. Corner) is an enclosure containing the graves of William Carey, the three wives above mentioned and Felix Carey his eldest son. Side by side of William Carey's grave to the eastward of it (the graves lie North and South) is a grave bearing the following inscription "In memory of Mary wife Revd. William Carey of Calcutta, died September."

William Carey was for twenty eight years a Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and contributed many papers to its journal. In 1807 he was granted the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Brown University, U. S. A. He was also a Fellow of the Linnean Society, a Fellow of the Geological Society and a corresponding Member of the Horticultural Society of London.

Carey was instrumental in bringing about the final abolition of the practice of "Suttee" by Lord William Bentinck, and when in December 1829, the Government order was published forbidding the further performance of the rite, Carey sat the whole of one Sunday translating the regulation into the vernacular to avoid delay in its promulgation "knowing" as he himself said "that every day's delay might bring death to one or more unhappy widows."

William Carey, missionary, botanist and orientalist, will always take rank as one of the giants of the intellectual world, none but those who have since have worked in India even under present conditions can realise the undaunted perseverance and superhuman energy he must have possessed to achieve such astounding results in so wide a field in face of the all the

obstacles it was his destiny to encounter and overcome. "Expect great things from God and attempt great things for God," was his watchword and who can doubt that it was his perfect trust in the Almighty Father that was the secret of his splendid success. The words which by his express wish were inscribed on the memorial which marks the resting place of his second wife are characteristic of the man.

"A wretched poor and helpless worm on thy kind arms, I fall." (Other sources of information which may interest those who desire to know more about Carey's life and work are *Memoirs of William Carey* by his nephew Eustace Carey, *Men whom India has known* by Higginbotham (Madras 1874), *Oriental Christian Biography* by W. H. Carey and the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*).

WILLIAM NASSAU LEES.

Was appointed Secretary to the College of Fort William on the 5th March 1853. He was born on the 26th February 1825, being the fourth son of Sir Harcourt Lees, Baronet. He was educated at North Grove and Trinity College, Dublin where he took no Degree as far as can be ascertained. In 1846 he was given a Bengal Cadetship and on arrival in India was posted as Ensign to the 42nd Native Infantry in March 1846. In March 1853 while still an Ensign he was appointed Secretary to the College of Fort William. In 1857 he was appointed Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, a post which he held in conjunction with the College appointment. He was also Persian Translator to Government and joint-proprietor of the *Times of India* newspaper.

In 1857, the University of Dublin conferred on him the Degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, and the same year he received the Degree of Ph. D. from the University of Berlin. He was elected a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1872, and after his retirement lived in London where he died in March 1889 at the age of 64. Nassau Lees was an indefatigable worker and during the period of his seventeen years' tenancy of the Secretaryship edited many useful Persian and Arabic texts. A complete list of his works will be found in the *Dictionary of National Biography* where his life is given.

N.B.—Henry Sullivan Jarrett succeeded W. N. Lees.

GEORGE SPIERS ALEXANDER RANKING.

Secretary to the Board of Examiners, June 1894, eighth son of Robert Ranking, F.L.S., of Hastings Sussex and Isabella Eliza Hannah Spiers (or Spelrs as it was sometimes spelt Speirs). Her father Archibald was a cadet

of Speirs of Elderslie Co Reupew) was born at Hastings Sussex on the 7th January 1852. He was educated at Aldenham Grammar School, Watford, Hertfordshire from Easter 1865 to October 1869 when he proceeded to the University of Cambridge, obtaining an exhibition of £40 a year from Aldenham and an open scholarship in Classics of £60 a year at St. Catharine's College. After studying classics for a year he took to the study of Natural Science in view of his intention to take his Degree in Medicine and in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1874, was bracketed top of the second class with W. H. Gaskell and graduated as Bachelor of Arts. In 1875, he took the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and in February of the same year passed second for the open examination for the Indian Medical Service. After the four months's course at Netley, Ranking passed out first on the list obtaining the Herbert Prize in August 1875. In the following October he sailed for Bengal in medical charge of the Indian Government Ship *Tenasserim* and arrived at Bombay on November 4th and Calcutta 16th November. Here he remained a few months in the Fort in medical charge of the 37th Native Infantry with which Regiment he proceeded to Bareilly. He had commenced the study of Hindustani in 1874 before appearing for the examination for the Indian Medical Service, and took that language up as one of his extra subjects. Ranking returned to England on account of his health in 1879, and while there took the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Cambridge, selecting "the Pathology and Etiology of Whooping Cough" as the subject of his thesis for the Doctorate. Returning to India he devoted much of his spare time to the study of the oriental languages while holding various military and civil appointments in the Medical Service. After taking Degrees of Honour with Gold Medals in Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Urdu, Dr. Ranking was appointed Secretary to the Board of Examiners in 1894 on the retirement of Colonel Jarrett. Dr. Ranking, during his tenure of the office, translated and edited the *Muntakhabut Tawarikh* of Badaoni and various text-books for the use of candidates for the examinations in native languages, as well as publishing a Hindustani Grammar and an Annotated Glossary to the *Bagh-o-Bahar*.

Retired in 1905, after completion of 30 years' service and having been elected Lecturer in Persian at the University of Oxford, entered upon the duties of that post in October of the same year.

Shortly before leaving India he published an English-Hindustani Dictionary for which he had collected materials during twenty five years of his service in India.

He still (1910) holds the Oxford appointment and is a Member of Balliol College.

In August 1914, when the war with Germany broke out Lt.-Colonel Ranking was appointed Officer Commanding the 3rd Southern General Hospital at Oxford for the establishment of which he had previously drawn up a scheme by order of the Director-General, Army Medical Service.

In October 1920, Lt.-Colonel Ranking was appointed Post-Graduate Lecturer in the History of Persian Literature, and Iranian Philology to the University of Calcutta and commenced his duties in that office on 16th November 1920.

[*To be continued.*]

The Three Oldest Church Registers of Serampur.

29th July, 1769—1843.

BY THE REV. H. HOSTEN, S. J.

AS the present Catholic Church at Serampur was built in 1783, an inscription on the façade testifying to the fact, it was generally supposed that there was no Church there before that date. Such, however, is not the case. In 1913, I discovered among the Registers of the Murghihata Cathedral, Portuguese Church Street, Calcutta, a Baptism Register for Serampur covering the period 1769—1805. It is the oldest Register we have for Serampur. The next oldest one is one of Marriages from the 8th Nov. 1805, to the 7th Febr. 1842. As for Burial Registers, there exists nothing before 1837. The earliest Marriage and Burial Registers must have been lost therefore; for it is evident that, if Baptisms were registered in 1769, Marriages and Burials must also have been. On the 30th Sept. 1897, the Vicar of Serampur wrote, to somebody applying for a certificate, that the records of births, marriages and deaths of Serampur from the beginning up to 1842 were burnt. The information was wrong.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTERS.

VOLUME I.—*Baptisms.*

Description.—On the recto of the title-page: "Este Livro hé dos Baptimos que se haô de fazer / nesta Igreja de Nossa / Senhora da Madre de / D^a de Serampur, prin/cipiado no mes de Agosto / de 1769. /

"Esta numerado todo este livro excepto / a primeira e a ultima folha, pello o Pe. Fr. / Caetano de S. Joseph."

(*Translation*)—This book is that of the Baptisms to be performed in this Church of Our Lady of the Mother of God [*sic*] at Serampur, begun in the month of August of 1769. The whole of this book, except the first and the last leaf, was numbered by Father Fr[ei] Caetano de S. Joseph."

Foll. 129, numbered on rectos only. Fols. 1 and 7 are missing; fols. 116 and 117 are repeated; fol. 257 is blank; foll. 106r-117r have been bound up between foll. 207 and 217.—(28.5 x 18.5 cm.) All the entries are in Portuguese.

Remarks.—The first entry at fol. 27 is of the 29th July 1769; the last at fol. 129 should be that of the 3rd July 1805, but in 1813 an itinerant missionary, probably not finding at hand the proper volume of the registers, inserted a baptism of 19th April 1813.

At fol. 25r is inserted on 8th April 1776, the marriage, celebrated before Father Michael Ferreira, of J. Antonio Coffre Dupré, son of João Coffre Dupré and Maria Francisca Rousseaux (?), a bachelor, with Anna Dupré, widow of Carlos Dupré, all inhabitants of "Sirampur." The witnesses who signed were: Hellen Hiernoe (?), and Ann Fix (on the left), and A. (?) Hiernoe (?) and J. L. Fix on the right.

And Father Frei Manoel do Cenaculo, Vicar of Serampur from 1794 to 1800, noted (no date): "This entry is in the marriage register: it was put here, because there was no book then.—*Cenaculo.*"

Some other entries have been made out of their place. On Sept. 5, 1792, Frei Joaquim de S. Rita inserts 4 baptisms of July 1790, not indicating the place or the day when they were performed. I entered them under July 1790. At fol. 47r, 2 baptisms of the 12th Oct. 1798 are inserted by Fr. Manoel do Cenaculo across faded entries of 1783.

We copy one or two of the entries of baptism.

Fol. 31v: "Aos 30 de Outubro [1778] as onze horas do dia Bautizey a Willem, filho natural de Capitão Eduardo Mechanton (?): foram Padrinhos os que vaõ assignados a baixo, em fôe do que fiz este assento aonde me assigney era ut supra anno de 1778."

José Caetº de Noronha.

Ann Fix. A. Ehlers.

Juliana Bie.

Ur(s)ula Bilefelt.

Lefranc.

W. Barington (?).

D. Ehlers.

Bilefelt.

J. Deaver.

Johan Pingle.

(*Translation.*)—"On the 30th of October [1778] at 11 o'clock of the day, I baptised Willem, illegitimate son of Captain Eduardo Mechanton (?): were godparents those who have signed below. In truth whereof I made this entry where I signed; year as above, year 1778."

Juliana Bie must have been the wife of the Danish Governor. Her presence explains, perhaps, how Governor Bie subscribed Rs. 600 towards the building of the Catholic Church of Serampur in 1783.

Fol. 20r: "Aos 29 de Junho de 1774, pus os Santos Oleos a Maria da idade de vinte e três dias, foy Baptizada em caza in articulo mortis, aos nove do dito mês, e nasceu aos céus do dito, filha de Francisco de St. Verguet e de Joanna de St. Verguet: foram Padrinhos Jorze de St. Verguet, e Thareza de

St. Verguet. Em se do que se fes este a sinto [sic] no mesmo dia mês e era ut supra.

Fr. José das Onze Mil Virgens, Vig. ro.

George St. Verguet.

Sinal de + Thareza de St. Verguet."

(Translation).—“On the 29th of June 1774, I applied the Holy Oils to Maria, aged 23 days, who, born on the 6th of the said month, was baptised at home in danger of death. Daughter of Francisco de St. Verguet and of Joanna de St. Verguet. The godparents were: Jorze [George] de St. Verguet and Thareza [Thereza] de St. Verguet. In truth whereof I made this entry on the same day, month, and year as above.

Fr. José das Onze Mil Virgens, Vig. ro.

George St. Verguet.

Mark of + Thareza de St. Verguet."

In the case of this baptism the ceremonies were supplied in Church.

The priests always sign the entries, the godparents or witnesses only on rare and solemn occasions. If the priests take liberties with the names of the baptised and their parents, the godparents and witnesses who sign take liberties with their own, and some of them cannot sign at all. A cross is all they can manage. Education was at a low ebb in Bengal.

On fol. 33^r there are 3 baptisms between 9th May and 6th June 1779 of persons from Chanoco; the godparents and the baptised are from Chanoco on 11th March 1780; on 7th April 1778, the child and godparents are from 'the camp'; on 11th November 1780, three children are baptised, whose parents are in the 'English Camp.'

Where was Chanoco? Fr. Francisco de S. Maria tells us so on the 20th January 1785: "I remark that these newly baptised live actually in a plain (*campo*), which is...in front of this city. It is called Berakpur or Chenoco." Barrackpur, Xenoco, Chanoco, the English Camp, and Chanock, or the Chanak Achanak of the natives, were all the same therefore. But Chanock has nothing to do with Job Charnock. Cf. H. Yule, *Diaries of W. Hedges*, II. 99ⁿ. L.

In 1796, Frei Manoel do Cenaculo adds once to his name: Eremita Augustiniano, i.e., 'Hermit of St. Augustine.'

The returns of baptism were sent to Goa (to the Provincial of the Augustinians), on different dates: up to 9th Nov. 1770; up to 8th Nov. 1773; up to 26th Nov. 1785; up to 25th Nov. 1794 inclusively; up to 20th Dec. 1795 *do.*; up to 28th Dec. 1796 *do.*; up to 31st Dec. 1797 *do.*; up to 25th Dec. 1798 *do.*; up to 20th Sept. 1799 *do.*; up to 5th May 1801. Under Fr. Manoel do Cenaculo the returns were sent quite regularly, we see.

Only some 20 pages of the register are difficult to read. The names of the Priests are easy to make out; but, in the entries, some of the family-names or of the signatures would be hard to decipher.

Within 35½ years our baptism register yields the names of 34 priests. The average duration of each one's tenure of office would be only a year and a few days. This is surprisingly small. We notice that some merely pass through the place; at times it would seem that there was no resident priest, but that the place was visited on Sundays from Calcutta. Between 23rd Oct. 1783, and 25th April 1784, during which period I find the names of three priests, I note on what days of the week the baptisms were performed, and I find:—

23rd Oct. 1783	Thursday,	4th Jan. 1784	Sunday.
8th Nov. ..	Saturday,	18th Jan. ..	Sunday.
9th Nov. ..	Sunday,	11th Apr. ..	Sunday.
14th Dec. ..	Sunday.	25th Apr. ..	Sunday.

I do the same for the period 8th Sept. 1793—4th May 1794, during which period I find the names of four priests. The baptisms were performed on:—

8th Sept. 1793.	Sunday.	5th Jan. 1794	Sunday.
21st ..	Saturday.	11th ..	Saturday.
22nd ..	Sunday.	2nd Febr. ..	Sunday.
29th ..	Sunday.	9th ..	Sunday.
1st Dec. ..	Sunday.	16th ..	Sunday.
23rd ..	Monday.	19th March ..	Wednesday. <i>Feast of St. Joseph</i>
31st ..	Tuesday.	21st April ..	Monday.
		4th May ..	Sunday.

For these periods of frequent changes of personnel, we should conclude that, if the Priests resided at Serampur, Sunday was the chief day selected by parents for having their children baptised, or, what is more likely, that the Priests came from elsewhere, say from Calcutta, on Saturdays, and left on Mondays, the parents taking occasion of their short stay to bring their children to baptism. The latter explanation will appear more plausible if the first column below represents the dates when baptisms were performed at Serampur by certain Priests, and the second column represents baptisms (B), or marriages (M), performed by the same Priests at Murghibata, Calcutta, during the same months.

Frei Manoel da Piedade—

1793 Sept. 29th.	B. M.,	Calcutta, Sept. 1793.
Dec. 1st, 23rd, 31st.	M. ..	Dec. ..

1794 Jan.	5th, 11th.	B. M.	Calcutta, Jan. 1794
Apr.	21st.	B.	" Apr. "
May 4th.		B. M.	" May "
Frei Joaquim da Trindade—			
1793	Sept. 8th ?, 21st, 22nd.	B. M.	" Sept. 1793
1794	Feb. 16th.	B. M.	" Feb. 1794
	March 19th.	B. M.	" Mar. "
Frei Joze das Dores.			
1794	Feb. 2nd.	Not in the Murghihata Registers in Feb. 1794.	
Frei Joaquim de S. Rita—			
1794	Feb. 9th.	Ditto.	

In the case of the first two Priests, their work lay in Calcutta before and after the period considered ; hence, their frequent shifting from Calcutta to Serampur show clearly that Serampur, the smaller place, had no resident Priest at the time. A comparison with the precise dates of their ministrations in the Murghihata Registers would prove our point more conclusively ; but, as these Registers are not now at our disposal, it will suffice to point out still that Frei Joaq. de S. Rita had at Serampur as many as 5 baptisms on 9th Feb. 1794, a Sunday.

Statistics.—If we compare the decades 1770—79, 1780—89, 1790—99, and the quinquennium 1800—04, we find the following totals of baptisms : 279 ; 328 ; 387 and 195. This increase does not necessarily mean an increase of the Catholic population of Serampur itself ; it may be due to a variety of causes, such as increased activity on the part of the incumbents, greater permanence in their appointments and regularity of residence, or an increase of population within the radius of their jurisdiction, e. g., at Barrackpur. The large number of baptisms in 1770, i.e., 90, is explained by the great famine of that year.

VOLUME 2.—*Marriages.*

The second oldest volume is a folio one of marriages, 36 pages (fol.?) of which are filled. It begins on 8th Nov. 1805, and closes on 7th Feb. 1842. We obtain from it 20 names of priests. The baptism registers for the same period, had they been preserved, would have yielded a much larger number of names.

VOLUME 3.—*Baptisms (Apr. 1837—Oct. 1843)*

and Burials (May 1837—Sept. 1843).

These entries on a dozen separate sheets were found by me at Murghihata. There is evidence that at least part of them was recopied in permanent

registers. As these permanent registers have perished, there is some consolation in having discovered part of the originals.

CHAPTER II.—CONTENTS OF THE REGISTERS.

In the following tables the first line of figures under each year represents the serial number of the Priests and refers the reader to the identical serial number in the list of Priests in Chapter III, e.g., No. 1 under July, Aug. and Sept. 1769 of Vol. I, means that No. 1 of the list of priests in Chapter III, or Frei Caetano de S. Joseph, was baptising in July, Aug. and Sept. 1769.

The second line of figures, in which the type is smaller, represents the work done, the number of Baptisms, Burials or Marriages each month, according to the nature of the register; thus, in July, Aug. and Sept. 1769, Frei Caetano de S. Joseph baptised 1, 2, and 3 persons respectively.

Vol. I.—*Baptisms (29th July, 1769—19th Apr. 1813).*

[B=Baptism Register; M=Marriage Register; Bl=Burial Register.]

Year.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1769							1	1	3	2	2	2	2
B.							1	2	1	1	1	1	1
1770	3	3	3	3, 4	3	4, 3	4, 3	4	4	1	1	1	30
B.	2	2	2	3	18	10	27	2	7	4	5	2	30
1771	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
B.	1	2	1	2	9	2	2	8	2	1	2	1	22
1772					1			5	5, 6	6	6	5	25
B.					2			1	8	2	5	8	25
1773	6	6			6		6	6	6	6	6	6	38
B.	4	5			8		1	1	1	2	2	1	38
1774	6	6	6	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	7	31
B.	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	1	1	2	2	31
1775	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1, 8	1	1	21
B.	4		2	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	1	3	21
1776	1	9		10		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
B.	1	1		3		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1777	11	12	12	12					13	13	13		46
B.	4	2	2	3					3	5	1		14
1778	13	13	13	13	13		13	13	13	13	13	14	34
B.	2	4	2	3	4		2	3	2	1	2	3	34
1779	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	66
B.	1	1	1	1	4	8	3	3	5	6	4	11	66
1780	15	15	16	16	16	17		5	5	5, 18	5	5	37
B.	2	1	2	3	1	1		1	2	2	5	8	37
1781	12		5	1	12	12	12		5, 14	5		5, 19	19
B.			1		1	1	1		3	1		2	19
1782	5	5	20		20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20
B.	8	1	2		2	1	0		1	1	4	10	20
1783	17	17		17	17	17	17		21	17, 21		4	19
B.	1	1		1	5	8	1		2	3	1		19

Year	MONTHS.												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1784	10			10	10, 13 30	13	13	10, 13 30	20		20	20	72
B.	8	1		1	4	5	1	3	3		8	3	
1785	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	13, 20	20	20	20	20	40
B.	12	3	1	4	3	5		2	8	6	5		
1786	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	40
B.	6	4	4	7	6	1	3	2	3	1	8	3	
1787	20	20		20, 22	22	22	22	22, 23	23	23	23	23	44
B.	1	2		3	7	4	4	2	2	8	1	1	
1788	23	23	23		23	23	23, 24	24	24	24	24	24	43
B.	7	8	8		1	3	2	1	3	1	6	4	
1789	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	45
B.	5	1	8	9	1	5	5	1	4	4	2	4	
1790	24, 25		24	24, 25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	48
B.	6		5	4	8	4	3	1	2				
1791	25	25	25	25		24	24		24	24	24		29
B.	1	1	2	3		5	1		2	1	1		
1792	24	24	24	24	24	24	24		24	24	24	24	44
B.	1	1	1	2	6	1	4		3	5	1	8	
1793	24	24	23, 24	23	23	26	26	23	22, 26			23	
B.	8	4	10	8	6	3	3	1	3			8	47
1794	23	24, 25, 27	26	22	22	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	32
B.	5	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	3	
1795	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	40
B.	8	1	3	3	8	5	3	2	7	2	1	3	
1796	28		28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	44
B.	8		1	8	8	1	2	1	9	9	5	4	
1797	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	40
B.	8	2	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	8	4	1	
1798	28	19, 28	28	19, 28	28	28	28	28	28	28, 29	28	28	47
B.	9	8	1	6	6	4	3	3	4	8	8	3	
1799	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	47
B.	8	2	1	2	1	2	11	8	4	2	1	8	

Year.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1800	28	28	30	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	44
B.	5	5	8	4	1	3	3	1	1	5	1	4	44
1801	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	44
B.	10	9	1	3	5	3	2	1	4	4	1	1	44
1802	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	44
B.	5	8	3	5	5	1	3	3	2	4	5	2	38
1803	31	29, 31	29	29			29	29	29	29	29	29	40
B.	1	1	1	4			1	1	1	2	1	1	10
1804		29	29	29	32	32	32	29	33	33	33	33	40
B.		4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	27
1805	33	33		33	33	33	33						34
B.	8	6		1	8	1	1						
1813				35									1
B.				1									

Vol. 2.—Marriages (8th Nov. 1805—7th Feb. 1842).

Year.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1805											29	36	
M.											1	1	2
1806				29	29			29	29	29	29		
M.					2	2			1	1	1	1	12
1807	29	29			29								
M.	1	1				1							1
1808		29		29								29	
M.		3		1								1	1
1809		29		29			29	29		29	29		
M.		2		2			1	1		1	1		1
1810	29	29		29			29						
M.	1	2		1			1						6

Year.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1811	29				37	37							
M.	1				1	1							1
1812	39	39				36			38	38	38		
M.	1	2				1			1	1	1	1	9
1813	38	38	40		40				38	38	38		
M.	2	2			1				2	2	2		10
1814	38				38					40	40		
M.	1				1					1	1	1	6
1815	40					41	41	41				41	
M.	1					2	1	1				1	
1816									39	39			
M.									1	1			2
1817	42	42		42	42	42	42			42	42		
M.	1	1		1		1	1			1	1	1	2
1818	42	43	42, 44							42			
M.	4	4	4							2			16
1819		42		42					42	42	42		
M.		2		1					1	1	1	1	7
1820	42			42					42	42	42		
M.	1			1					1	1	1	1	6
1821	45	45			45	45	45			45	45	45	
M.	2	2			1		1			2	2	1	10
1822		45				45				45			
M.		2				1				1			4
1823	45		45	45	45	45	45						
M.	1		1	1	1	1	1						8
1824	45				47	45			45	45	45		
M.					1	1			1	1	1	1	6
1825	45, 47				45		45						
M.	8				1		1						2
1826	48	48		48		48				48			
M.	1	1		1		1				1			1

*Vol. 3—Baptisms (April 1837—October 1843), and Burials
(May 1837—September 1843).*

Year.	MONTHS.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1837				54		54	54		54	54	54-56	54	
B.					1	2	2		1	1	2	1	12
BL					54	54	54	54	54			54	
					1	1	2	3	2			1	8
1838	54	54				54	54	54				54	
B.	1	8				3	1	4				4	11
BL							54		54	54	54	54	
							2		1	1	1	2	7
1839			54	54	54	54			54		54		
B.			1	1	1	1			1			2	
BL	54			54	54		54	54	54	54			18
				1	1			1		2			
1840		54	54				54	54	54			54	
B.		2	1				1	1	1			1	
BL	54	54	54	54		54			54	54	54		
	1	1	8	3		1			1	2	1	1	11
1841				54-55	55						54	54	
B.				2	1						2	2	
BL			54	54		54		54			54		
			1	8		1					1		7
1842	54			57		57							
B.	2			1		1							2
BL	54		57	57	57		57	57	57		57		
	1		3	1	1		1	1	1		1		12
1843										57			
B.										1			1
1843	54			54		54	54	54	54				
B.	1			1		1	2	2	1				4

CHAPTER III.—LIST OF THE PRIESTS AND DURATION OF
THEIR OFFICE.

Our Catalogue below exhibits, under the serial numbers of our tables above, the names of the Priests and the months of each year under which they signed the Registers :—

1. *Frei Caetano de S. Joseph*—1769, 7—9; '70, 6—11; '71, 1—5, 8—12; '72, 5; '74, 7—8, 9; '75, 3—9, 11, 12; '76, 1, B.

This means that *Frei Caetano de S. Joseph's* name appears in B (=Baptism Register) in 1769 from July to Sept. inclusively, in 1770 from June to Nov. inclusively, etc.

2. *Frei Luis de S. Anna*—1769, 10—12, B.
3. *Frei Verissimo da Madre de Deus*—1770, 1—7, B.
4. *Frei Francisco de S. Jose*—1770, 4, B.
5. *Frei Antonio da Lus*—1772, 8, 9, '80, 8—12; '81, 4, 9, 10, 12; '82, 1, 2, B.
He is "mentioned" as Vicar on 29th June 1780.
6. *Frei Jose das Onse Mil Virgenz*—1772, 9—12; '73, 1, 2, 5, 7—12; '74, 1—6, B. He notes that he became Vicar at Serampur on 23rd September 1772.
7. Br. *Clemente Henriques*—1774, 12, B. He may have been a catechist for aught I know.
8. *Frei Vicente das Chagas*—1775, 1, 9, B.
9. *Frei Luis dos Remedios*—1776, 2, B.
10. *Padre Michael Ferreira*—1776, 4; '83, 12; '84, 1, 4—5, 8, B.
11. *Frei Rafael dos Anjos*—1776, 6—12; '77, 2, B.
12. (*Padre*) *Antonio Caetano Rois* (=Rodrigues)—1777, 3—4; '81, 2, 5—7, B.
13. *Padre Jose Caetano de Noronha*—1777, 9—11; '78, 1—5, 7—11; '84, 5—8; '85, 8, B.
14. *Frei Andre de S. Roza*—1778, 12; '79, 1, 2; '81, 9, B.
15. *Frei Manoel do Monte do Carmo*—1779, 3—8, 10—12, B.
16. *Frei Joseph de Santa Rita*—1779, 12; '80 1—5, B. He is probably the *Frei Joseph de Santa Rita* who is said to have died at Chittagong on 1st Dec. 1789. Cf. [E. S. Wenger's] *List of tombs...* [Calcutta], 1895, No. 963. No inscription over his tomb at Chittagong.
17. *Frei Agostinho de Penha de Franca*—1780, 6; '83, 1, 2—4—7, 11, B.
18. *Padre Caetano Francisco de Souza*—1780, 10, B. His name occurs on 28th October 1780.
19. *Frei Jose de Santa Anna*—1781, 12; '98, 2, 4, B.
20. *Frei Francisco de Santa Maria*—1782, 3, 5—7; 9—12; '84, 5, 9, 11, 12; '85, 1—6; 8—11; '86, 1—12; '87, 1, 2, 4, B. The baptisms between 14th Dec. 1783, and 24th Aug. 1784, are by commission of No. 20, Provisor and Vicar da Vara.

21. *Frei Joao de Santa Anna*, a Dominican—1783, 10, 11, B. He baptises between 23rd Oct. and 9th Nov. 1783 by commission of No. 17. Once after "Santa Anna" he writes "Mauritiij." He calls himself a Dominican.
22. *Frei Manoel da Piedade*—1787, 4—9; '93, 8, 9, 12; '94, 1, 4, 5, B.
23. *Frei Manoel de S. Rita*—1787, 9—12; '88, 1—3, 5—7; '93, 3—5, B.
24. *Frei Joaquim de S. Rita*—1788, 7—12; '89, 1—12; '90, 1, 3, 4; '91, 6, 7, 9—11; '92, 1—7, 9—12; '93, 1, 2, 3; '94, 2, B. His first baptism is on 24th July 1788.
25. *Frei Gaspar das Dores*—1790, 1, 4—9, 12; '91, 1—4, B. On 11th Jan. 1790, he baptises by commission of No. 24.
26. *Frei Joaquim da Trindade*—1793, 6, 7, 9; '94, 3, 3, B.
27. *Frei Jose das Dores*—1794, 2, .
28. *Frei Manoel do Cenaculo*—1794, 6—12; '95, 1—12; '96, 1, 3—12; '97, 1—12; '98, 1—8, 10—12; '99, 1—12; 1800, 1, 2, B. He appears last on 21st February 1800.
29. *Frei Antonio de Santa Rita*—1798, 10; 1802, 9, 11; '03, 2—4, 7—12; '04, 2—4, 8, B. From the next volume I add.—1805, 11; '06, 4, 5, 8—11; '07, 1, 2, 5; '08, 2, 4, 12; '09, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11; '10, 1, 2, 4, 7; '11, 1, M. He appears first on 17th Oct. 1798. On 5th Aug. 1804, he calls himself Prior of Bandel.
30. *Frei Salvador do Espirito Santo*—1800, 3—5, B.
31. *Frei Christondo de S. Rosa de Lima*—1800, 6—12; '01, 1—12; '02, 1, 3, 5—12; '03, 1, 2, B.
32. *Frei Joaquim Pinheiro*—1804, 5—7, B. He baptises by commission of the Provincial Commissary, Fr. Manoel do Rozario.
33. *Padre Pedro Paulo Dias*—1804, 9—12; '05, 1, 2, 4—7, B.
34. *Padre Jose Antonio*—1804, 11, B.
35. *Padre Joaquim Goncalves Affonso*—1813, 4, B. He appears on 19th April 1813, and calls himself "Priest of the Congregation of the Mission, sent by Father Frei Rafael, Capuchin." Father Rafael de Bene was his full name. Cf. No. 40.
36. *Frei Jose da Piedade*—1805, 12; '12, 6, M.
37. *Frei Manoel de S. Joaquim*—1814, 3, 6, M. On 6th June and 20th July 1811, he calls himself Vigario encomendado. On the different Freis Manoel de S. Joaquim cf. my brochure on *The Registers and Inscriptions of the Church of O. L. of Dolours, Baithakhan, Calcutta, (1810—1914)*, pp. 11—13.
38. *Frei Francisco dos Praseres*—1812, 9, 10, 12; '13, 1, 2, 10, 11; '14, 1, 5, M. On 19th Apr. 1805, he is called Provisor and Vicar da Vara and dispenses from disparity of cult; also on 18th Aug. 1806, 20th

November 1809, and still on 15th April 1818. On 25th Oct. 1812, he grants a dispensation to the Curé of Chandernagar.

"Fr. Beinot [Benoit] de Monte Redimido."

39. *Frei Antonio de S. Maria*—1812, 1, 2, '16, 9, 10, M.
40. *Père Raphael de Beue*, a Capuchin—1813, 2, 5, '14, 11, 12, '15, 1, M.
He was a Capuchin who came for a time from Chandernagar. We find him at Serampur from 21st Febr. 1813, to 3rd May 1813; from 17th July 1814 to 9th April 1815. See No. 35 above.
41. *Frei Antonio d' Assumpção*—1815, 7, 8, 9, 12, M.
42. *Frei Joaquim das Neves*—1817, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, '18, 1, 3, 10, '19, 2, 5, 9, 10, 12, '20, 1, 4, 8, M.
43. *Père M. Magdinter*, Miss. Apost.—1818, 2, M.—On 1st Febr. 1818, he celebrates 4 marriages.
44. *Frei Antonio de Nossa Senhora da Graça*—1818, 4, '27, 5, 11, '28, 1, 2, 10, '29, 6, 12, '30, 8, 10, '31, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, '32, 12, '33, 2, M.
45. *Frei Frutuoso de S. Agostinho*—1820, 10, 11, '21, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10-12, '22, 9, 10, '23, 2, 4-7, '24, 2, 6, 9, 10, 12, '25, 1, 3, 7, M.

"On the 10th of January [1824] there was a display of fire-works at Seramoor, in honour of the patron saint of the Roman Catholic Chapel, which we saw to great advantage from our bholeah, stationed opposite to it on the river. They were, we were told, procured from China by one of the Roman Catholic Portuguese merchants. I thought them very good, and the forms of most of them were new to me. One was a striking imitation of the foliage of a tuft of bamboos, being in fact really a cluster of long and slender bamboos, with fire-works affixed to them, which very beautifully gave the effect of the graceful curve of that elegant plant and even the form of its leaves. There was also another, a sort of Roman candle, which sent up flames, in shape and action, as well as the noise they emitted, not unlike large pigeons, and therefore called Chinese doves. A great crowd of boats and people were on the river to see these fire-works, which are a very popular exhibition with the lower orders." Cf. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, *Narrative of a Journey*, 1824-25, London, Murray, 1828, pp. 55-56.

46. *Frei Manoel de S. Theresia*.—On 17th Oct. 1818, he is called Provisor, and gives a dispensation.
47. *Frei Simão da Conceição*.—1824, 5, '25, 1, M.
48. *Frei Antonio da Virgem Maria Teixeira*.—1826, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, '27, 1, 2, M.
49. Struck out.
50. *Frei Joaquim da Virgem Maria*.—1828, 1, M.
51. *Frei P. Benedito* (=Pierre Benoit), a Capuchin.—1829, 5 M.—He must have come from Chandernagar.

52. *Frei Bartholomeu do Quintal*.—1834, 3, 4, M.
 53. *Frei J. Correa*.—1835, 1, 2, 10, 37, 3, M.
 54. *Padre M. L. C. de Mello*.—1837, 4, 10, M; 4, 6, 7, 9-12, B; 5-9, 12, Bl,
 '38, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12, B, 11, M, 7, 9-12, Bl; '39, 3-6, 9, 11, B, 4, 5, M, 1, 4, 5,
 7, 10 Bl; '40, 2, 3, 7-9, 12, B, 1-4, 6, 9-11, Bl; '41, 1, 11, 12, B, 3, 4, 6, 8,
 11, Bl; '42, 1, 2, M, 1, B, & Bl.
 55. *Father Vincent, Miss. Apost.*—1841, 4, 5 B; 5, M.
 56. *Father Thomas Olliffe* (later Bishop).—1837, 11, B.
 57. *Father Bernard Rabascall*, a Servite.—1842, 4, 5, B; 5-8, 7-9, 11, Bl,
 '43, 10, B, 1, 4, 6-9 Bl.

APPENDIX.—OTHER SERAMPUR REGISTERS

- Vol. 4*.—Baptisms (10th Apr. 1842—14th Nov. 1869) ... }
 Marriages (23rd Jan. 1844—31st Aug. 1869) ... } Serampur.
 Burials (15th March 1842—10th Dec. 1872) ... }
 Confirmations of 18th November 1842, 13th May 1867, 28th
 September 1869.
 It contains also lists of the Catholic inhabitants of Serampur in
 1845, 1863, 1868, 1869.
- Vol. 5*.—Baptisms (5th Nov. 1870—27th Dec. 1896) ... }
 Marriages (26th Apr. 1871—7th Febr. 1895) ... } Serampur.
 Burials (25th Jan. 1870—1st Apr. 1897) ... }
 Confirmations of 8th December 1872, 3th December '73, 8th
 December '74, 8th December '76, 8th December '78, 8th
 December '81, 8th December '83.—Serampur.
 Vols. 4 and 5, as also the previous ones, contain work done at
 Serampur and Barrackpur.
- Vol. 6*.—Baptisms (1st July 1858—31st July 1872) ... }
 Marriages (5th Dec. 1858—16th July 1872) ... } Barrackpur.
 Burials (19th Apr. 1858—25th Oct. 1873) ... }
 This register was entirely recopied by Father Fitzpatrick from
 an earlier one now gone. It represents the returns of
 Barrackpur, while it had a resident Chaplain.
- Vol. 7*.—Baptisms (10th May 1873—18th Jan. 1879) ... }
Vol. 8.—Marriages (12th July 1874—2nd Dec. 1876) ... } Barrackpur.
Vol. 9.—Burials (7th Jan. 1874—2nd Aug. 1879) ... }
 Vols. 7, 8 and 9 contain printed forms.
- Vol. 10*.—Baptisms (18th Jan. 1879—5th June 1902)—Serampur and
 Barrackpur.
 Marriages (8th April 1880—9th Febr. 1901)—Serampur and
 Barrackpur.

Burials (1st January 1880—12th November 1897)—*Serampur and Barrackpur.*

Confirmations of 4th July 1880, 24th July '81, 11th June '82, 3rd December '97.

Vol. 13.—Baptisms (21st Aug. 1902—) }
Marriages (16th Aug. 1902—) }
Burials (16th Aug. 1902—) } *Serampur and Barrackpur.*

I examined these registers during a short visit to Serampur on 6th May 1915, and my impression of them was that it requires a strong dose of patience and a very level head to make one's way through them whenever an application for a certificate comes in.

St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, 1915.

[THE END.]

Christian Inscriptions from Serampur.

BY THE REV. H. HOSTEN, S. J.

THE 103 inscriptions we brought back from Serampur represent the work of a day's excursion. It is the joint work of the private Historical Society which we organised during our holidays of September 1914. Present on the occasion were: Masters Maung Kyaw Min of Akyab (14 years), Roger Kirkpatrick (16 years), Walter O'Rourke (14 years), Denis Fitzpatrick (16 years), Helvetius Kelsall (14 years), and myself. Unavoidably absent: Master Eric Ellis (13 years).

The day fixed for the excursion was that of the winding-up of our activities, *viz.*, the last-but-one before the re-opening of classes at the end of September. The Vicar of Baithakhana, whose Church registers we had thoroughly explored for him, defrayed the expenses of our tickets, my trusty acolytes thinking modestly enough of themselves to be satisfied with an "intermediate." And yet what glorious work they had done during three weeks, almost without suspecting it!

The Baithakhana and the Murghihata Church Registers explored (*i.e.*, pp. 5,642 + 8,578 = 14,220), pp. 5,000 at least of the press-lists in the Imperial Record Department examined on matters Catholic, inscriptions copied in the Murghihata Church and the Tiretta Cemetery, some 450 inscriptions from the Catholic Cemeteries of Agra prepared for the press: such had been their amusements. And they did not feel any the worse for it.

By this time, my youthful coadjutors had become so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of antiquarian research that a picnic to Serampur without plenty of inscriptions to copy would have been the dullest thing imaginable. They copied all the inscriptions in and about the Catholic Church and all those of the Catholic and Danish Cemeteries. Total: 103. Both cemeteries are contiguous, and boys like to scale walls. The Members of our Historical Society scaled even the gates, only the President maintaining his dignity before the crowd of astonished Serampurians.

I must add that the day was very hot, and there was no shade except in the Danish Cemetery. They did not mind. It was a grand picnic altogether.

I wonder how many languages they had dabbled in during the previous three weeks: French, Latin and Portuguese, even Armenian, Greek and

Hindustani. Here they had Danish now. What they enjoyed most was this open-air exercise of copying inscriptions, and yet it was one long meditation on the shortness of man's allotted span of life, and the truth of "Dust thou art and into dust thou shalt return."

The following figures show how incompletely the work of copying inscriptions in our graveyards is carried out, when it is done on the "selection principle."

Number of Inscriptions from Serampur.

	Asiaticus. 1803.	DeRozario. 1815.	Holmes & Co. 1848.
Catholic Church	...	...	...
Catholic Graveyard	...	1	1
Danish Graveyard	5	8	14
	E. S. Wenger 1895.	C. R. Wilson. 1896.	Ourselves. 1914.
Catholic Church	2	1	9
Catholic Graveyard	...	...	32
Danish Graveyard	15	15	62

Asiaticus wrote (p. 51): "The Roman Catholic Church at Serampur was built under the auspices of the Barretto family; it cost 14,000 rupees, 600 of which were contributed by the Honourable Colonel Bie, the Danish Governor of that settlement. The Church was consecrated in 1783, I am told, and dedicated to Madre de Deos." Cf. *Eccles. Chronol., and Histor. Sketches respecting Bengal*, Calcutta, 1803, Part I.

There is evidence that the Church of 1783 was preceded by another. One of the Old Serampur Church Registers dates back from 1769. We find also from the Chandernagar Registers that, when the English occupied Chandernagar on 23rd March 1757, some of the inhabitants and Jesuit priests in charge of the Parish, retired to Fredericnagar or Serampur, where they continued to keep the Chandernagar Registers. On 23rd January 1758, Father N. Possevin, S. J., was at Fredericnagar, where he celebrated 7 marriages in 1758, 3 in 1759, and 2 in 1760. On 14th April 1761, he styles himself again "Vicaire de Chandernagore."

About our inscriptions themselves there is not much to say. The oldest in the Church, after that recording the construction of the Church (1783), is of 1812; 26th Aug. 1811 is the oldest date in the Catholic Cemetery, whereas in the Danish Cemetery we find 1781 as the earliest date, only two others there being older than the 19th century.

Previous collectors of inscriptions might have been more careful in indicating the provenance of their inscriptions. Thus, after borrowing from DeRozario an inscription to Mathew Cole (1814), and noting that we did

not find it in the Danish Cemetery, I discover that we copied it in the Catholic Cemetery. It is quite possible that at least two others borrowed from DeRozario, i.e., our Nos. 4 and 7, or Charlotte Miranda (1801) and Macd. (Magdalene?) DaCosta (1804), were copied from the Catholic graveyard. But, De Rozario inserted them, with others from the Danish Cemetery, under the rubric "Serampore." In the same way, we find that Holmes & Co. inserts (p. 349) among the inscriptions of the Mission Burial-Ground, Serampur, one to Mrs. Ann Charlotte Gantzer, our No. 24, under "Catholic Cemetery." He warns us of the fact at least. Perhaps the explanation is that, as I was told, the wall of separation between the Catholic and Danish Cemeteries came at a very late date.

The Danish Cemetery appears to be exclusively Protestant. Thomas Swaries (1858) and James Casabon (1868), whom their Portuguese and French names mark out as Catholics, are not in the Catholic Burial Registers. On the other hand, Mrs. Amelia D'Cruz, aged 62 years, who was buried in the Danish Cemetery on 1st April 1841, is entered by the Rev. M. L. D'Mello in the Catholic Burial Register. But I did not find in our Serampur Registers Margarita Ellen Wilcox, wife of John Thomas Wilcox, who is buried in the Danish Cemetery. Cf. No. 36. Yet she was baptised conditionally at Serampur on 9th Jan. 1842, by the Rev. M. L. D'Mello, who on 2nd Jan. had baptised conditionally her two children, Edward Richard Cumberland, aged 11 years and 2 months, and Charlotte, aged 8 years and 2 months.

On the other hand, Mrs. Amelia Dent, aged 62 years, who was buried in the Danish Cemetery on 1st Apr. 1841, is entered by the Rev. M. L. D'Mello in the Catholic Burial Register.

Hannah Measures (1848) has an inscription to her name in the Catholic Church, Serampur (Cf. No. 3), but she buried her husband in the Mission Burial-Ground, Serampur (1827). Cf. Holmes & Co., *Bengal Obituary*, 1848, p. 348, column 1.

Holmes & Co.'s *Obituary* stops at 1841 for Serampur, yet, of 26 inscriptions in the Danish Cemetery for the period 1841-1896, C. R. Wilson published only one, that of General George Beyers Mainwaring (1893). Ten out of his 15 inscriptions are Danish, and these, without a translation, are meaningless to most of us.

1.—INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

1.—(Over the central door of the Church, outside).—1753.—Deiparat
sine labe conceptam templum/ aere constato/ A solo exstruetum/ An.
M. DCC. LXXXIII./

(*Translation*)—This Church of the Mother of God conceived without sin was erected by subscription in the year 1783.

This inscription would seem to be modern, since the title of the Church was changed from Madre de Dieos to that of the Immaculate Conception by a decree of the Congregation of Rites about 1860. Cf. H. Jossen, S. J., in *Missions Belges*, Bruxelles, 1914, p. 46.

2. (*In front of the central door of the Church, outside*)—1842, 20th April.—Sacred to the memory of / MARIA SOPHIA KARSTENSEN, / second daughter of the late / C. Karstensen Esqr., who departed this life, on the 20th April 1842, aged 16 years, 6 mos. & 24 days. Requiescat in Pace. / J. H. Paul, Scpts. Serampore.

I had written 1812, but the registers show she died on 20th April 1842, aged as above, and was buried at the door of the Church by the Rev. B. Rabascall.

3. (*Inside the Church*)—1848, 23rd July—To / The memory of / HANNAH MEASURES / Relict of the late / Joseph Measures, Esqre. / Died 23rd July 1848. Aged 70 years. / Holmes & Co., Scpts. Calcutta.

Her husband is buried in the Mission Burial-Ground, Serampur. Cf. Holmes & Co's. *Bengal Obituary*, p. 348, column 1; where we read—

To the Memory of JOSEPH MEASURES! Obiit 14th October 1827, aged 57 years. This monument is erected by his beloved wife, J. H. Measures.

4. (*On the floor outside the Church*)—1849, 6th Jan.—M. S. / of / MARY ADE[LA]IDE / EWART, / obiit at Ishera, 6th Jany, 1849. / Aet. 72 years.

Affliction mourns, but hope consoles her breast,
For virtue's boon is everlasting rest.

This tablet is inscribed by her afflicted daughter, E. Weathrall. Also [her] daughter, [ELIZA]BETH FRANCES, [WE]ATHRALL, [wife] of the late Captain [M. T.] Weathrall, R. N. [Born 5th] September 180[5] [Died 20th December 1873].

This inscription is restored by means of one in the Church—"M. S." in the beginning means *Memoriam sacrum*.

5. (*Inside*)—1850, 3rd March.—Sacred to the memory of / ANNE / the beloved wife of / A. F. Sheridan, Esq. re / who departed this life / on the 3rd March 1850. / Requiescat in Pace. Amen. / Calcutta. Llewelyn & Co. Sculptors.

6. (*A tablet inside*)—1858, 28th Nov.—Sacred to the memory of / MRS. ELIZABETH OLLIFFE, relict of the / late Joseph Francis Olliffe, Esq. re, of Cork, / who departed this life on the 28th of Nov. 1858, aged 73 years.

She was a devoted wife, a tender mother, a pious / exemplary Christian, who faithfully fulfilled / all the duties of life with religious exactitude. / Her remains are interred below, near those of / her beloved daughter, Mrs. Sheridan.

This tablet is erected by her sorrowing sons / Thomas and Washington Olliffe. / Murdoch Sculptor. /

(Sculptured on a white marble slab, surmounted by a cross and, above it, a dove, which are both in a laurel wreath. This white slab is inserted in a slab of black marble, on which the name of the sculptor is engraved.)

She was the mother of Bishop Thomas Olliffe of Calcutta.

7. (*A tablet inside*)—1859, 13th May.—This tablet / is erected by Washington Olliffe / in memory of a dearly beloved brother. / THE RIGHT REVEREND / THOMAS OLLIFFE, D. D., / Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal: / He died at Naples the 13th May 1859, / aged 45 years. /

A brother of Bishop Olliffe, J. F. Olliffe, a doctor in Paris, was made a Knight of the Légion d'Honneur in 1840 under Minister Guizot. Both he and Thomas were educated at Mr. Hamlin's and Dr. Porter's School. (C. *Bengal Catholic Herald*, 1846, Vol. X, p. 28.)

8. (*Inside, in front of the door*)—1873, 20th Dec.—In affectionate remembrance of / ELIZABETH FRANCES WEATHRALL, / of Ishera. / Relict of the late / Captain M. T. Weatherall, R. N. / Born 5th September 1805, / Died 20th December 1873. / Deeply regretted by her / sorrowing children and / by all who knew her worth. / This tablet is placed here / as a token of Love, / Respect, gratitude and esteem / by her youngest son. / Dowling Sct. Calcutta. /

9. (*A tablet on the left near the sanctuary*)—1895, 6th Oct.—I. H. S. D.O.M. / In memoriam / R. P. FRIDERICI CAVALIERI, S. J. / Qui die 23a. Iulii an. 1836 / Neapoli natus, per 29 annos / Parochiam in Serampur rexit, / ibique, die 6a Octobris an. 1895 / pie in Domino defunctus, ad / pedem altaris beatam resur/rectionem expectat. / R. I. P. / P. Swarier & Co. / Scts. Cal. /

(*Translation*).—Jesus. / Deo Optimo Maximo. / In memory of the Rev. Father Frederic Cavalieri, S. J., who, born at Naples on the 23rd July 1836, governed during 29 years the Parish of Serampore, and, having died piously in the Lord on the 6th October 1895, awaits there at the foot of the altar a happy resurrection. May he rest in peace.

There is no inscription on the bell. I fancy this is the bell which Father Bernard Rabascall purchased in 1843 from the Danish Government, the expense being borne by the wife of Captain Henry Fitzsimon, 29th N. I. Barrackpore. It is described as large and fine-toned. (C. *Bengal Catholic Herald*, 1843, Vol. V, p. 241.)

II.—INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

10. 1811, 26/4 Aug.—The memory of / MATHEW COLE, / son of / John Cole, / who departed this life / on Monday the 26th Augt. 1811. / Aged 10 yrs.

2 Mos. & 25 days. / The loss of this youth / has regretted [sic] those that knew him & the great misfortune of his father. /

11. 1819, 8th Dec.—Sacred / to the memory of / MRS. ANNA COLE, / died on the 8th of December 1819. / Aged 25 years and 5 months. / She closed her eyes and saw her God. / Sublimado [?] Petamus. / This monument is erected / by her husband / John Cole. / Serampore the 1st of February 1820. / *Simpson and Llewelyn, Sets.*

Sublimado should have been *Sublimata*, perhaps.

12. 1840, 4th Dec.—I. H. S. / Sacred / to the memory of / ELLEN MADIGAN / the beloved Daughter of / Timothy and Johanna Madigan, / of the 26th Cameronians, / who departed this life, / on the 4th Decr. 1840, / Aged 2 yrs. and 2 Mos. /

13. 1855. 1856.—Sacred to the memory of / AUGUSTIN and / ISABELLA ALPHONSO / who departed this life / in 1853 and 1856 / aged 78 and 82 years respectively. /

This monument / is erected by their thirteen / sorrowing grand-children / the descendants [sic] / of their son in-law / Norbert, / and late beloved daughter / Anne Charlotte Gantzer. / The righteous are blessed in the Lord. /

14. 1862, 11th May; 1869, 27th Dec.; 1870, 25th Jan.—To the memory of / CHARLOTTE ASHE / Died 11th May 1862, / Aged 57 years / 4 months and 13 days / and of CHARLES ASHE, / Died 27th December 1869, / Aged 72 years / 11 months and 14 days. /

Also of / their dearly loved daughter / JANE RACHEL, / Died 25th January 1870, / aged 34 years 9 months

15. 1868, 7th Apr.—Sacred / to the memory of / MARIA POLYPHEMIA GOMES, / daughter of Anthony and Isabella Gomes / born at Calcutta, / 23rd Feby. 1845 / died 7th April 1868.

"Have mercy on me, God, have / mercy on me; For my soul / trusteth in thee." / Psalm L.V. t. 2. / *Calcutta, P. Swami Sept.*

16. 1870, 21st Oct.—Sacred to the memory of MR. JOHN D'CRUZE, / for many years / Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, / who departed this life / on the 21st October 1870, / aged 61 years, 6 months. /

He was greatly esteemed and respected / by all who knew him, and his death / is deeply and sincerely regretted / by his relatives and a large circle / of friends. /

"I am the resurrection and the / life; he that believeth in me, / although he be dead, shall live." /

St. John, Chap. XI, Verse 25. /

Also to the loved memory of / CHARLOTTE D'CRUZE, / widow of John D'Cruze, / died 30th July 1890, / aged 70 years 2 months. / Jesus, Mercy. / (*P. Swamies, Set, Calcutta.*) /

17. 1872, 10th Dec.—Sacred / to the / memory of / JAMES AUGUSTINE GREENE, / son of Dr. James A. Greene, / Civil Surgeon, / Born 9th October 1865, Died 10th December 1872. / "Suffer the / little children / and forbid / them not to / come to me. / For the Kingdom / of heaven is / for such." /

1879, 28th Nov.—Also of / MARIE ESTELLE GREENE, / Born 31st December 1876. / Died 28th November 1879. / R. I. P. /

18. 1875, 7th July.—In loving memory of / ANNE ELIZABETH GANTZER, / (wife of N. J. Gantzer), died 7th July 1875. / Aged 52 years 4 months. /

1871, 27th Apr.—Also of her son / ERNEST ST. CLAIR GANTZER, / died 27th April 1871. / Aged 18 years 11 months. /

This tablet is erected / as a tribute of affection / by her children. / Requiescat in Pace. /

19. 1876, 17th March.—HUGH CHARLEY JONES, / died 17th March 1876, / aged 24 years. / R. I. P. /

1887, 30th Apr.—A tribute of lasting regret to the memory of / MRS. ANN E. T. SINAES, / died 30th April 1887 / aged 81 years. /

Also an affectionate memento to / MIRA SCOTT RODGERS, / widow of / Christian Sutherland Rodgers / H. M.'s Indian Marine Service / aged 71 years, 7 months and 14 days. /

"The just shall live in everlasting remembrance." /

1914, 26th Apr.—Also of / ALFRED JONES SINAES / died 26th April 1914, / aged 86 years, 6 months. / R. I. P. / (P. Swaries & Co., Sets.). /

20. 1877, 15th March.—Sacred / to the memory / of / JOHN ARTHUR CRAVEN, / late Sub-Divisional Magistrate / of Serampore, / who died at Serampore on the / 15th March 1877, / aged 53 years & 7 months. / Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow & children. "Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, / and let perpetual light shine upon him." / Thy will be done. / (Calcutta, Brown & Co. Sets.) /

21. 1879, 7th Nov.—Sacred / to the / memory / of / EDWARD FERRIER, / the beloved and youngest child of / John & Alinz DeVerinne, / Born 17th April 1875, / died 7th / Novr. / 1879, / aged / 4 / years / 6 / months / and / 21 / days. /

22. 1881, 2nd Nov.—To the loved memory of / ROBERT MICHAEL, / Died 2nd November 1881, Aged 61 years. / This tribute of affection is erected by his afflicted and sorrowing widow. /

1892, 29th Apr.—"Sit tibi terra levis." / In ever loving memory of our fond mother / HANNAH MATILDA, widow of Robert Michael, / Died 29th April 1892.

"To the Lord our God belong Mercies and / Forgiveness, though we have rebelled against Him. /

Inscribed with heartfelt sorrow by her children / Isabella M. Middleton & Edward R. Michael. /

1900, 11th Oct.—Also / of / EDWARD ROBERT MICHAEL / Died / 11th / October / 1900. / Aged / 55 / years. / (*Swaries Sct., Calcutta.*) /

23 1882, 25th Nov.—In memory of / a dearly loved sister / ANNE CHARLOTTE GANTZER, / Born 3rd March 1846, / died 25th November 1882. /

This tablet / is erected by her / brothers and sisters / as a tribute of / affection. / (*Calcutta, Dowling Sculptors.*) /

24 1884, 4th July—To / the memory of / ANN CHARLOTTE / the beloved wife of / N. J. Gantzer, / \AA Etat 42 years, 1 mo. & 18 days. / Leaving a husband and eleven / children to bemoan their loss. / Requiescat in pace. /

Here also lie the remains / of / NORBERT JOSEPH GANTZER, / Born 6th June 1807, / died 4th July 1884. /

This tablet is erected by his / sorrowing children / as a tribute of love and esteem / to his affectionate memory. / (*Dowling Sct.*) /

25 1884, 9th July.—In loving memory of ERNEST / RAYMOND MIDDLETON B. U. C. S. / (Third son of the late Captain J. F. Middleton, Bengal Army) / Died in London 9th July 1884 and buried here 17th September 1885 / aged 38 years. / "Requiescat in Pace." / Erected by his sorrowing widow. / (*Brown & Co., Sets. Calcutta.*) /

In fond remembrance of our beloved mother / ISABELLA MARIA MIDDLETON, / widow of Ernest Raymond Middleton, / died 26th October 1901, aged 58 years, /

The heart's keen anguish only those can tell

Who bid their dearest and best farewell.

Inscribed by her afflicted children Esme and Ivan Middleton. /

26. 1885, 1st March.—Sacred / to the memory of / JAMES AUGUSTINE GREENE, / late Civil Surgeon of / Tipperah / Born 25th June 1833, / died 1st March 1885. / Thy will be done. / Requiescat in Pace. / (*Calcutta Brown & Co., Sets.*) /

27. 1887, 30th Nov.—This tablet / is placed by his widow, / in / affectionate remembrance / of / CECIL JOSEPH MIDDLETON, / Executive Engineer, P. W. D., / second son of the late / John Forbes Middleton, / Captain, Bengal Army / died on the 30th November 1887, / aged 45 years. /

Here Pause and reflect for a while, / This is the sure place to rest from toil. / With sickness I was sore oppress; / kind death has eased me, I lie here at rest. /

1897, 3rd Aug.—And in loving memory of my dear daughter / MARY GRACE MIDDLETON / born 12th February 1885, / died 3rd August 1897. / (P. Swaries Sculpt.) /

1876, 27th Jan. and 1875, 29th Sept.—Sacred to the loved memory of a fond Mother / and much regretted brother. / MARIA A. MIDDLETON, widow of / Captain J. F. Middleton, / Bengal Army, / born 16th August 1815, / died 27th January 1876, / and / DESMOND H. MIDDLETON, / born 1st August 1840, / died 29th September 1875. /

Erected as a tribute of affection / by a sorrowing son and brother. / Cecil J. Middleton. / (Calcutta, P. Swaries, Scpt.) /

28. 188—8th Aug.—MARY / SURITA / died 18-8-188— / 89 years. /

29. 1894—Marlina / age six months / died 1894. /

Probably Martina

30. 1895, 7th Jan.—In loving memory of / PHYLLIS MARY, / born Oct 15, 1873, died 7th January 1895. /

1895, 4th June.—PHIL ALSTON, / born 24th April 1895, died 4th June 1895. /

1904, 8th May.—MARY ALINE, / born 4th Feby. 1904, died 8th May 1904. /

The beloved children of / Thomas and Aline Jackson. / For such is the Kingdom of heaven. / (P. Swaries & Co., Sets.) /

31. 1899, 26th Jan.—In / affectionate remembrance / of / BERNARD S. GANTZER, / Sixth son of / Mr. & Mrs. N. J. Gantzer, / born 12th February 1845, / died 26th January 1899. / R. I. P. / (P. Swaries & Co.) /

32. 1900, 23rd Jan.—In loving memory of / ALICE J. BROWN, / niece of Mr. C. A. Gantzer, / and great-grand-daughter of / Mr. & Mrs. A. Alphonso, / died 23rd January 1900. / R. I. P. /

33. 1900, 2nd May.—This tablet is erected / to the loved memory / of / REV. Fr. EDGAR De SADELEER, S. J. / By his parishioners. / Born 6th Janry. 1863, died 2nd May 1900. / "The good Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." / R. I. P. / (Brown & Co., Scis., Calcutta.) /

34. 1903, 20th February.—LU. S / died 20-2-03, / age 43 years. /

35. 1903, 16th May.—In loving memory of / WALTER NORBERT, / son of the late John D'Cruze, / died May 16th, 1903, / Aged 53 years, 11 months & 16 days. / "My Jesus, Mercy." / "Requiescat in Pace." / (P. Swaries & Co., Sets.) /

36. 1905, 29th Jan.—SIMON DOK / died 29-1-05 / age 75 years. /

37. 1905, 1st Dec.—SERAPHIN / died 1-12-05 / age 6 years. /

38. 1906, 31th May—..... / died 31-5-06. /

40. 1907, 11th May—Sacred / to the / memory of / our dear mother / GEORGIANA H. G. GREENE, / born 28th November 1846, / died 11th May

1907. / Requiescat / in Pace. / Thy will be done. / (*Calcutta, Brown & Co., Sets.*) /

41. 1909, 1st June—My Jesus Mercy / Ind. 100 days. / Sacred / to the memory / of / CHARLOTTE MARIA SIMEON. / born 21st November 1866, / died 1st June 1909. / R. I. P. / (*P. Svaries & Co. Sets.*) /

Alphabetical list of all the names in the inscriptions of the Catholic Church and Cemetery, Serampur.

[*N. B.—The death is not recorded in the case of names without indication of date.*]

	Date of death.	No. of inscription.
Alphonso, A. (<i>Mrs & Mrs.</i>)	...	32
———, Anne Charlotte Gantzer, <i>Mrs.</i> , <i>née</i>.	...	13
———, Augustin	1855	13
———, Isabella	1856	13
Ash, Charles	1869	14
———, Charlotte	1862	14
———, Jane Rachel	1870	14
Brown, Alice J.	1900	32
Cavallier, Frederick, <i>Rev. Fr. S. J.</i>	1895	9
Cole, Anna, <i>Mrs.</i>	1849	11
———, John	...	10, 11
———, Matthew	1811	10
Craven, John Arthur	1877	20
Cruze, Charlotte D', <i>Mrs.</i>	1890	16
———, John D'	...	35
———, John D'	1870	16
———, Walter D'	1903	35
Dor, Simon	1905	36
Ewart, Mary Adelaide	1849	4
——— E. Weatherall, <i>Mrs.</i> , <i>née</i>	...	4
Gantzer, Anne Charlotte, <i>Mrs.</i> <i>née</i>		
Alphonso	...	13
———, Anne Charlotte	1882	23
———, Anne Charlotte	No date	24
———, Anne Elizabeth, <i>Mrs.</i>	1875	18
———, Bernardo S.	1899	31

	Date of death.	No. of inscription.
Gautzer, C. A.	...	32
_____, Ernest St. Clair	1871	18
_____, Norbert	...	13
_____, Norbert Joseph	...	18, 31
_____, Norbert Joseph	1884	24
Gomes, Anthony	...	15
_____, Isabella, <i>Mrs.</i>	...	15
_____, Maria Polypbemia	1868	15
Greene, A. G. Georgiana, <i>Mrs.</i>	1907	40
_____, James Augustine	1872	17
_____, James Augustine, <i>Dr.</i>	1885	26
_____, James A., <i>Dr.</i>	...	17
_____, Marie Estelle, <i>Miss</i>	1879	17
Jackson, Aline, <i>Mrs.</i>	...	30
_____, Mary Aline, <i>Miss</i>	1904	30
_____, Phil Alston	1895	30
_____, Phyllis Mary	1895	30
_____, Thomas	...	30
Jones, Hugh Charley	1876	19
Karstensen, Maria Sophia	1842	2
_____, C.	...	2
Lucius (Lucas?)	1902	34
Madigan, Ellen	1840	12
_____, Johanna, <i>Mrs.</i>	...	12
_____, Timothy	...	12
Marlina, (Martina?)	1894	20
Measures, Hannah	1848	3
_____, Joseph	...	3
Michael, Edward Robert	1900	22
_____, Hannah Matilda	1892	22
_____, Robert	1881	22
Middleton, Cecil Joseph	1887	27
_____, Desmond H.	1873	27
_____, Ernest Raymond	1884	25
_____, Emma	...	25
_____, Isabella M.	1901	22, 25
_____, Ivan	...	25
_____, John Forbes, <i>Capt.</i>	...	25, 27
_____, Maria A., <i>Mrs.</i>	1876	27

	Date of death.	No. of inscription.
Middleton, Mary Grace	1897	27
Olliffe, Elizabeth, <i>Mrs.</i>	1858	6
_____, Joseph Francis	...	6
_____, Sheridan, <i>Mrs., née</i>	...	6
_____, Thomas (<i>Bishop</i>)	1859	6, 7
_____, Washington	...	6, 7
Rodgers, Christian Sutherland	...	19
_____, Mira Scott, <i>Mrs.</i>	No date.	19
Sadeleer, de, Edgar, <i>Rev., S. J.</i>	1900	33
Seraphin,	1905	37
Sheridan, A. J.	...	5
_____, Anne, <i>Mrs.</i>	1850	5
_____, <i>Mrs., née Olliffe</i>	...	6
Simeon, Charlotte Maria	1909	41
Sjaes, Alfred Jones	...	1914
_____, Ann E. T., <i>Mrs.</i>	...	1887
Surita, Mary	...	188-
Verinne, de, Aline, <i>Mrs.</i>	...	21
_____, de, Edward Ferrier	1870	21
_____, de, John	...	21
Weathrall, E. <i>Mrs., née Ewart</i>	...	4
_____, Elizabeth Frances	1873	4, 8
_____, M. T., <i>Capt.</i>	...	4, 8

Sculptors.

Brown & Co., Calcutta	...	20, 25, 26, 33, 40
Dowling, Calcutta	...	8, 23, 24
Holmes & Co., Calcutta	...	3
Llewelyn & Co., Calcutta	...	5
Murdoch	...	6
Paul (J. H.), Serampore	...	2
Simpson & Llewelyn	...	13
Swaries (P.) & Co., Calcutta	...	9, 15, 16, 19, 22
		27, 30, 31, 35, 41

III.—INSCRIPTION IN THE DANISH CEMETERY.

This is separated by a wall from the Catholic Cemetery. A number of tombs are without inscriptions.

1. 1711, 6th May.—Herunder hvilet / MADAME ANNA ABIGAEL DUNTZFELDT, / fød Krögel / Hun sawe først Verdens Lys i Tranquebar / den 9 August til 1745 / ag doede i Frederichsnagore i Bengal en / 16 de Mai 1781. / Hvis et oprigtigt sind, en Kjørlig Tankemaade / Hengivenhed til Gud, Trofasthed Mod enhver / Fortjener Verdens Røes, og Nijder himlens naade. / Saa er du salig hist saa hør du øres her. / Memoriam Dilectissimae Patens hocce devovit / Monumentum.—C. W. Duntzfeldt.

(*Translation*)—Here underneath rests Mrs. Anna Abigail Duntzfeldt, née Krögel. She first saw the world's light in Tranquebar on the 9th August 1745, and died in Frederichsnagore in Bengal the 16th May 1781. Whose upright mind and loving heart, trusting in God and true to all, deserves this world's praise and enjoys heaven's salvation. So are you happy there, so deserve you regard here C. W. Duntzfeldt; her father (?), erected this monument to her beloved memory.

I borrow the translation of the Danish inscriptions from R. Wenger.

2. 1790, 6th Oct.—Sacred / to the memory of / MR. J. STEWART, / Merchant, / died 6th October 1790, / aged 39 / This monument is erected / by his brother / Robert Stewart. /

No longer to be found. Borrowed from Asiaticus, De Rozario, Wenger and C. R. Wilson.

3. 1796, 1st Aug.—Sacred to the memory of JOHN CHARLES WASMUS, / who was born the 5th of March 1795, and departed / this life, the 1st of August 1796. /

No more found. Borrowed from Asiaticus and De Rozario.

4. 1801 8th June—Here rests the mortal part of CHARLOTTE MIRANDA. / Her spirit departed in full confidence of her / Redeemer on the 8th June 1801, to the repose / earned by her virtuous and toilsome pilgrimage in this world, leaving her friends in / silence to mourn and her afflicted husband torn / with grief; but submissively yielding to / the Dictates of Divine Providence. / Aetatis sue 21 An 11 Mense 6 die. / Requieavit in pace. /

Has disappeared. Borrowed from Asiaticus and De Rozario. Was perhaps originally in the Catholic Cemetery.

5. 1802, 15th Febr.—Monumentum / CHRISTIANI BIE / Natus in Fredericsnagore / Die Novembbris 18, 1788, / Defunctus 15 Februaril 1802. /

(*Translation*)—The monument of Christian Bie. Born in Fredericsnagore on the 18th November 1788. Died 15th February 1802.

Borrowed from Asiaticus, De Rozario, Holmes, Wenger and C. R. Wilson. This inscription has disappeared. He must have been the son of Governor Bie of Serampur.

6. 1805, 18th May.—Sacred to the memory / of / His Excellency / LT-COLONEL OLE (OLAVE) BIE, / Governor of Fredericksnagore, / Born at Trondhjem, Norway, in February 1733. / Died at Serampur, 18th May 1805. /

Colonel Bie was a disciple of Swartz of Tranquebar. / He received and sheltered the Baptist Missionaries in 1799 and built the church here. / (*P. Swartes & Co., Sets., Calcutta.*) /

I find on him the following in *The Oriental Obituary* ... Vol. 2, by William Urquhart and printed by him at the Journal Press, Madras, 1810, pp. 182-183.—“His Excellency Colonel O'Bie, His Danish Majesty's Governor of Serampur. He died on Saturday, the 18th May 1805, at the Government House of Serampur after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, becoming a man and a Christian and in the 73rd year of his age, the greater part of which has been spent in the service of his King in India, at Tranquebar and Serampur, his Majesty's sentiments of which were marked by the rank and trust he was pleased to confer and repose in him.

“In private life, his liberality and benevolence, together with his urbanity and human philanthropic disposition, made him esteemed by every body who knew him, and beloved by his numerous relatives, friends and domestics, to whom he was truly fatherly, in short, by all ranks of people, living under his Government, as well as by many gentlemen of the English nation which has rendered his death sincerely and deeply lamented.

“He was buried on the following morning, under the firing of minute guns, and every military honour the place could afford, attended by the whole settlement to the grave.”

7. 1804, 31st Oct.—Sacred / to the memory of / MACD, [sic] DE COSTA / mother-in-law of J. Chambers. / Died 31st Oct. 1804. /

Inscription no longer found. Borrowed from De Rosario. Was it not originally in the Catholic Cemetery? Macd. is perhaps a misprint for Magd., i.e., Magdalene.

8. 1805, 17th July—Herunder hviler / CHRISTIAN WILHELM FROM / Forhenvarende housteller / or “Hovmester,” i det Danske / Asiatiske Compagnies' tjeneste. / Døde i Serampur den / XVII July MDCCCV sit-aar. /

(*Translation*).—Here underneath rests Christian William From, previously Steward to the Danish Governor, in the Danish-Asiatic Company's service. Died at Serampur the XVII July MDCCCV in his—year.

Marked No. 2.—My own copy compared with Wenger and C. R. Wilson. Where does the original say that the deceased was Steward to the Danish Governor?

9. 1808, 10th July.—Here rest / the mortal remains / of / WILLIAM BASSET / son of / Colonel T. T. Bassett / who departed this life / 10th July 1808 / aged 15 years./

The inscription has disappeared.—Borrowed from De Rosario.

10. 1808, 4th Nov.—Her Nediagtes det Forjaenglige / al / Skibs Assistent MARTIN FRIDERIK LEISNER / Fodt i Kiobenhavn d XIII Decembre MDCCCLXXXII / Dod i Frideriksnacore d IIII November MDCCCVIII. /

(*Translation*).—Here is buried that which has gone before of Martin Frederic Leisner, Ship-Assistant. Born at Copenhagen on the 13th December 1782; died at Frideriksnacore the 4th November 1808.

This inscription cannot now be found. Borrowed from De Rozario. The date of birth should be 1782 instead of 1882. *Det Fergjængelige* must mean "the mortal remains."

11. 1812, 8th May.—Minde over / FREDERIK CARL SMITH, / forhen / Skibscapitain / i Det Danske / Asiatiske Compagnies' / Tjeneste. Dod / i Serampore 8 de Maii 1812 / i 54 Aars Alder. Fred / være med dig.

(Translation):—Monument of Frederik Carl Smith, previously Ship's Captain in the Danish Asiatic Company's service. Died in Serampur 8th May 1812 in his 51st year. Peace be with you.

My copy compared with Wenger and C. R. Wilson's.

12. 1812, 1st Aug.—Her hviler / Det Jordiske / af / JULIANA MARIA WALLICH / Fodt den 19de September 1797 / Givt den 30de Maii 1812 / Ag dod den 1ste August S : A : / vi-sees igien : / N. W. / (Simpson & Llewelyn. Sets., Calcutta.)

(Translation).—Here rests the departed of Julian Maria Wallich. Born 19th September 1797, married 30th May, 1812, and died 1st August, same year. We meet again.—N. W [altich].

Marked No. 4. My copy compared with C. R. Wilson's.

13. 1812, 18th Dec.—Het nedlaages det Jordiske / af / Factor CASPER TOP, / som efter mange Aars Ophold / og Tjeneste i Indien, / dode i Serampore den 18 de December 1812. / i en Alder af 54 Aar. /

Held for enlever som Døden skieuker Fred
Han vagne ej og smiler for at bløde;
Han vagne skal; men glemt or hvad han leed.
Held ham: Held til den lykkelige Døde:
Datteslig Erkjendelighed satte Faderen dette Minde.

(Simpson & Llewelyn. Sets., Calcutta.)

(Translation):—Here is buried the earthy [?] of Merchant Casper Top, who, after many years residence and service in India, died at Serampore 18th December 1812, at the age of 54 years.—(Poetry left out.)

A daughter's reverence erected for her father this monument.

Marked No. 5. My copy compared with Wenger & C. R. Wilson.

14. 1817, 11th March.—Herunder / det / forgjængelige / af / twende elskede børn / ANGELICA WILHELMINE / og / CHARLES BROWN FJELLERUP / Som paa. en. ag. samme dag / den 11de Martii 1817 / indgik i evigheden. / den første. i. sit. 9de / den sidste. i. sit. 2de Aar. /

(Translation):—Here underneath is that which has gone before [?] of two beloved children, Angelica Wilhelmine and Charles Brown Fjellerup, who on the same day, 11th March 1817, departed this life, the former in its 9th year, the latter in its 2nd year.

Marked No. 6. My copy compared with Wenger & C. R. Wilson.

15. 1820, 6th Apr.—Sacred / To thememory of / JAMES Mc.LACHLAN. / Who departed this life / the 6th of April, / 1820 : / In the twenty-ninth year. /

Not published before.

16. 1820, 19th Apr.—Herunder hviler JOHAN / WEDEL JARLSBERGH / fød in Norge / Død i Serampur 19de April 1820 i sit 63 Aars / Alder fred med den Godes minde. /

(*Translation*):—Here underneath rests John Wedel Jarlsbergh. Born in Norway. Died in Serampur 19th April 1820 in his 63rd year. Peace with those who love God.

Marked No. 7.—My copy compared with Wenger & C. R. Wilson. Wenger translates the last sentence: "peace with his goodness: memento."

17. 1820, 14th Dec.—Sacred / To the memory of / MR. SAMUEL GRAY / of Calcutta, / born in Dundee / Decr. 23rd, 1794 / died at Serampore / Decr. 14th, 1820. / (*Simpson & Llewelyn, Sets., Calcutta*). /

Compared with Holmes & Co.'s.

18. 1821, 18th July.—Sacred / to the memory of / JOHN MACLACHLAN CORSON, / who departed this life / on the 18th of July 1821: / Aged 27 years. / (*H. Kyte, Set., Calcutta*). /

Near No. 4. Not published before.

19. 1822, 15th May.—Sacred / to the memory of / MISS HANNAH BUCKLAND, / Who departed this life, / May 15th, 1822, / aged 7 years and 7 months. /—(*P. Lindeman*). /

Compared with Holmes & Co.'s.

20. 1824, 29th Apr.—ERIK KIOER MULLER / medlem af det Konlg. Raad / i Serampur / død udi-hans Alders 49de Aar. Den 29de April 1824. /

(*Translation*).—Erik Kjoer Muller, member of the King's Council in Serampore. Died the 29th April 1824 at the age of 49 years.

Marked No. 8. My copy compared with Wenger & Wilson.

21. 1824, 19th Dec.—Sacred / to the memory of / MRS. MAJOR ANNE EAGLE / who died December 19th, 1824 / aged 45 years. /—(*Higgs & Hunter, Sets.*) /

My copy compared with Holmes & Co.'s.

22. 1825, 16th Febr.—Sacred / to the Memory of / WILLIAM BALDWIN Esq. re / late of Hvrampore (*sic*) / who departed this life / on the 16th February 1825 / Aged 54 years. / This small tribute / to departed worth is erected / by his affectionate son. / *W. J. B.* /

Near No. 13. Compared with Holmes & Co.'s.

23. 1827, 21st April.—Sacred / to the memory of / MRS. M. C. RABEHOLM. / who departed this life / on the 21st April 1827, / aged 40 years. / This tribute to departed worth / is erected by her affectionate daughter / *M. W. B.* /

Marked No. 9. Compared with C. R. Wilson's.

24. 1828, 7th Oct.—Sacred / to the memory of / THE HONORABLE JACOB KREFTING / Knight of the Royal Order of the Dannebrog /

Colonel of his Majesty's Forces, / Chief and Director of / the Danish possessions in Bengal / from May 1805 until October 1828, / Born at Moss in Norway, / October 9th, 1757; / died at Serampur, / October 7th, 1828 / After a service of 44 years in India. /

Marked No. 10. Compared with Holmes & Co. and C. R. Wilson.

[1823, 28th December]. "I went this morning to return a visit which I had received from Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampur, a fine old veteran who had been above 40 years resident in Bengal, yet still preserves the apparently robust health and florid old age of Norway, of which country he is a native. With him I found his secretary, an officer of the name of Mansbach, also a Norwegian, whose mother I had met with many years back at the house of Mr. Rosenkrantz at Hafslan, on the Falls of the Glommer." Cf. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, *Narrative of a journey... 1824-25*, London, Murray, 1828, Vol. 1, p. 50, see also p. 51.

25. 1829, 9th May.—Sacred / to the memory of / W. M. TOULMIN / who died 9th May 1829 / aged 35 years, / sincerely regretted by / his afflicted widow. /

Along the path. Compared with Holmes & Co.

26. 1831, 14th Nov.—OVE MUUS døde 14de November 1831.

(Translation):—Ove Muus, died 14th November 1831.

Not found. Borrowed from Wenger & C. R. Wilson.

27. 1833.—J. S. HOHLENBERGH, / 1795, 1833. / Hædret af Medborgere, / Elsket af Undergivne. / Dybt savnet / Af Hustru og venner. /

(Translation).—J. S. Hohlenbergh, 1795—1833. Honoured by brother citizens, loved by subordinates, deeply lamented by wife and friends.

Marked No. 12. Compared with Holmes & Co., Wenger and C. R. Wilson. There is a more elaborate inscription to him in the Danish (now English) Church of Serampur.

28. 1833, 2nd Febr.—Sacred / to the memory of / MRS. CATHERINE DRAPER / who departed this life / on the 2nd February 1833. / aged 53 years. / Erected / by her affectionate children / in testimony of their reverence / for her virtues / and their sorrow for her loss. / (H. Kyte, Set., Calcutta). /

Compared with Holmes & Co.

29. 1834, 10th July.—Sacred / to the memory of / MRS. MARGARET HEATHER / who departed this life / on the 16th of July / 1834 / aged 53 years, / (Simpson & Co., Sets., Calcutta). /

Compared with Holmes & Co.

30. 1835, 4th June.—CHARLOTTE CAROLINE BAKER / born on the 1st of March 1834. / Died on the 4th June 1835. / (Calcutta, P. Lindeman, Set.). /

Along the path. Compared with Holmes & Co.

31. 1835, 4th Sept.—To the memory of / CHARLES STEWART WOOLLEN, Esqr. / Died 4th Sept. 1835, / aged 18 years & 10 days, / He lived beloved and / died lamented. /

Compared with Holmes & Co.

32. 1839, 19th Oct.—Sacred / to / the memory of / HENRY HENDERSON / Deputy Secretary / to the Bank of Bengal, / who departed this life / at Serampur on Saturday / the 19th October 1839. / (*Llewelyn & Co., Sets., Calcutta.*) /

Near No. 8. Compared with Holmes & Co.

33. 1841, 1st Apr.—Sacred / to the memory of / AMELIA DENT / who departed this life / on the 1st April 1841 / of cholera / aged 62 Yrs. 7 Mos. and 12 Ds. / This Monument is erected / as a memorial of her virtues / by her affectionate and devoted / children / (*? Paul, Sets., Serampur.*) /

Compared with Holmes & Co. See note in my introduction

34. 1845, 4th Jan.—JAMES MC. HARG. / Died 4th January 1845 / aged 29 years. / (*L. Llewelyn & Co., Sets., Calcutta.*) /

Near No. 9. Perhaps the name is McHaig.—Unpublished.

35. 1852, 3rd September.—Sacred / to the memory of / ELEANOR GEORGIANA / The beloved wife of / George Bright, Esq. re / of the Bengal Civil Service. / She died on the 3rd Sept. 1852 / aged 28 years. /

I am the Resurrection and / the Life saith the Lord: he that / believeth in me though he were / dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in / me shall never die. St. John, xi. 25: 26. / (*Paul & Son, Sets., Scrampur.*) /

Unpublished.

36. 1853, 10th Aug.—Sacred / to the memory of / MRS. M. E. WILCOX. / Who departed this life / on the 10th August 1853 / [aged] 44 Yrs. 9 Mos. 12 Days. /

Unpublished. See note in my introduction.

37. 1853, 24th Nov.—To the Memory / of / JAMES WEABENS / one of the superintendents / employed by *Messrs. Hunt, Bray & Emsley* on the Railway Works. / He died at Serampur / much respected / 24th November 1853. /

Perhaps James Wealins.—Unpublished.

38. 1856, 8th March.—Sacred / To the memory of / JOHN FORSYTH / only son of / Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Beddy, / who departed this life / on the 8th March 1856. / Aged 5 Yrs. 4 Mos. & 15 days. /

Near No. 12.

39. 1857, 5th May.—Sacred / to the memory of / ANNE / the beloved wife of / John H. Driver Esq. re / who departed this life / on the 5th May 1857. / Aged 32 years 6 months & 4 days. / (*Paul & Son, Sets., Serampur.*) /

40. 1857, 25th July.—ELLEN MARY PRINGLE / born 14th Oct. 1856 / died 25th July 1857. / (*Serampur—Paul & Son, Sets.*) /

41. 1857, 6th August.—Sacred / to the memory of / CHARLOTTE SOPHIA TARLETON / born June 19th, 1837 / died August 6th, 1857. / (Serampur.—Paul & Sons, Sets.) /

Along the path.

42. 1858, 10th Jan.—Sacred / to the memory of / MR. THOMAS SWARIES / died 10th January 1858 / aged 45 years. / This tablet is erected / as a token of affection by / his brother P. S. / (P. Swaries, Sculp.) /

43. 1858, 7th Oct.—This marks / the resting place of / CAROLINE HENRIETTA, / the fondest and / most dutiful of wives, / who was / cut off in the prime of life, / on the 7th Oct. 1858, / born 25th Decr. 1829, / aged 28 years 9 mos. & 14 days. / Leaving three children and / husband / to bemoan her irreparable loss. / Erected / by her most devoted partner / W. H. Pringle. Rest, dearest, rest in peace, / thou canst not return, but I'll go to thee. / (Paul & Son, Sets.) /

44. 1859, 4th June; 1862, 8th April.—Sacred / to the memory of / CHARLES JOSEPH, / Surveyor, G. T. Road, / died 4th June 1859, / aged 56 years 7 months & 6 days. / Dear is the spot where Christians sleep, / and sweet the strains which Angels pour. / Oh! why should we in anguish weep? / He is not lost but gone before. /

Also his grandson / WILLIAM CHARLES / the first and beloved son of / Mr. & Mrs. R. Glassup, / who departed this life / at Calcutta, 8th April 1862, / aged 1 year 7 months and 12 days. / Sleep on, sweet child, and take thy rest / God calls those first whom he loves best. / (Paul & Son, Sets., Serampore.) /

45. 1860, 27th Sept.—In memory of / M. C. BRADLEY / who died / on the 27th September 1860, / aged 55 years. / (Paul & Son., Sets. Serampore.) /

Perhaps Bradly.

46. 1862, 14th Jan.—In memory / of / MRS. AMELIA BAILEY, / died 14th Jany. 1862, / aged 32 years. / (Llewelyn & Sons., Sets. Serampur.) /

47. 1863, 15th Sept.—Sacred to the memory of / CECIL ALFRED, / the beloved and deeply regretted son of / Gilbert & Agnes Rodgers. / Accidentally drowned in / the Serampur College / tank, whilst bathing. / On the 15th September 1863. / Aged 15 years and 8 months. /

"The Lord gave, and the Lord / hath taken away, blessed / be the name of the Lord." / (Calcutta, P. Lindeman & Sons.) /

48. 1863, 6th Nov.—Sacred / to the memory of / WILLIAM WOOLLEY, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, / Invalid Establishment / who departed this life / on the 6th November 1863, / aged 8 [?] years. /

49. 1865, 5th Febr.—Sacred / to the memory / of / Mr. J. GIBSON / who departed this life / on the 5th Febr. 1865, / aged 75 yrs. & 21 days / deeply regretted / by his / bereaved children. /

50. 1866, 22nd Jany.; 1866, 2nd Febr.—Sacred / to the memory of / JOHN GOTLIEB HERROLD, / departed this life on the / 22nd January 1866. / Aged 73 years 7 months / and 18 days. / A Government servant / for 58 years. / He lived and died a Christian. / Requiescat in Pace. /

Also of / GEORGE GOTLIEB HERROLD / youngest son of the above, died 3rd February 1866. / Aged 16 years. / Lord God, thy holy will be done /

Along the path.

51. 1868, 12th Aug.—In memory of / JAMES CASABON, / obit. 12th August 1868, / Ætat. 55 yrs. 1 mo. & 4 days. /—(Funl. Furng. Compy. Serampore.) /

Near No. 9.

52. 1868, 23th Aug.—JOHN SCOTT / H. M. Mint / died / 29th August 1868. /

Along the path.

53.—1869, 21st May.—Sacred / to the memory / of / WILLIAM WOLLEN, Esq., / late of the Bengal Civil Service / fifty-six years a resident in India, / born 21st April 1794, died 21st May 1869, / aged 75 years and 1 month. / Requiescat in pace. /

Thou art gone to the grave! We no longer behold thee,

Nor tread the rough path of the world by thy side;

But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,

And sinners may die, for the sinless has died.

Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,

Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;

He gave thee, He took thee, and He will restore thee;

And death has no sting, for the Savior has died.

This tablet is erected / by his afflicted widow. / Also of his widow / Ann Elisabeth Wollen / who departed this life on the 29th March 1895. / Aged 75 years 8 months & 11 days. / (P. Swaries, Sculp. Calcutta.) /

At the back, coat of arms with motto under a line *as tibi sis alias*.

54. 1871, 31st Dec.—In / Memory of / ROBERT CROFTON, Esqr. / Born Novr. 1801, / died 31st Decr. 1871. / (Llewelyn & Co.) /

55. 187(?) 18th March.—[Sacred to the beloved memory (?)] / of / HORACE MICHAEL. / The beloved son of / J. [S. (?)] L. Harris / who died 18th March 187(?) / Aged 15 mos. / (Left face). It is well with the child. / It is well. /

Lift up your gates, ye / golden gates, and let the little / traveller in. /

Near No. 12.

56. 1878, 7th March; 1875, 10th Jan.—In / memory of / RICHARD GLASSUP / of the E. I. Railway Service / who died after / a long and painful illness / on the 7th March 1878, / aged 40 years 8 months and 25 days. / Go then, dear shade, thy just reward receive; / Faith bids me trust, though nature bids me grieve; / I bow submissive to the will divine; / Mine is the sorrow, be the glory thine. / Erected by his / affectionate and afflicted wife. /

Also of his daughter / EMMA GRACE / who died 10th January 1875, / aged 15 years, 6 months, and 20 days /

57. 1889, 25th April.—In memory of / Mrs. MARY ELEANOR LUTZ, / born 24th Jany. 1841, / died 25th April 1889. / Dein Geist Ist Dahin Geschieden / In Frieden Ruhe Dein Gebein. / (*Llewelyn & Co.*) /

58. 1891, 18th Febr.; 1875, 17th March; 1879, 7th Febr.—Sacred / to the memory of / ALEXANDER STEWART, / died February 18th, 1891, / aged 58 years and 7 months. / Deeply regretted. / A warmer heart ne'er made cold. /

Also to the memory of / MALCOLM, / who died March 17th, 1875, / aged 7 months. /

And / NORMAN / died February 7th, 1879, / aged 17 months and 11 days. / Sons of Alexander & Mary Stewart. / Suffer little children to come unto me. / (*Calcutta, P. Swaries & Co., Sets.*) /

59. 1893, 16th Jan.—GENERAL GEORGE BYERS MAINWARING / 60 Grenadiers. / Born 18th July 1824 / died 16th January 1893. / (*P. Swaries & Co., Sets., Calcutta.*) /

Compared with C. R. Wilson, who reads George Payes Mainwaring.

60. 1910, 23rd April—In / memory / of / my dear mother / Mrs. J. MAUGHER. / Died April 23rd, 1910, / aged 76 years. / "Peace, perfect Peace." / (*P. Swaries & Co., Calcutta*) /

61. (Undated.)—GEOFFREY BEAUFORT BISS. / Looking for the glorious / appearing of the Great God / and our Saviour Jesus Christ. /

Along the path.

62. (Undated.)—Sacred / to the memory of / ... to ... / infant son of / Elizabeth Brown. /

Alphabetical list of all the names in the Danish Cemetery

[*N. B.*—The death is not recorded in the case of names without indication of date.]

		Date of death.	No. of inscription.
B, M. W., <i>née</i> Rabeholm	...	23	
Bailey, Amelia, <i>Mrs.</i>	1862	46	
Baker, Charlotte Caroline	1835	30	
Baldwin, William	1825	22	
———, W. J.	...	23	
Basset, T. T., <i>Colonel</i>	...	9	
——— William	1808	9	
Bddy, H. W., <i>Mr. & Mrs.</i>	...	38	
——— John Forsyth	1856	38	
Bie, Christian	1802	5	
——— Olaf	1805	6	
Biss, Geoffrey Beaufort	No date.	61	
Bradley (Broadley ?), C.	1860	45	
Bright, Eleanor Georgiana, <i>Mrs.</i>	1852	35	
——— George	...	35	
Brown, Elizabeth, <i>Mrs.</i>	...	62	
——— Infant son of the above	No date.	62	
Brown Fjellerup, Angelica Wilhelmine...	1817	14	
——— Charles	1817	14	
Buckland, Hannah, <i>Miss</i>	1822	19	
Casabon, James	1868	51	
Chambers, J.	...	7	
Corson, John MacLachlan	1821	18	
Costa, Ned. (Magdalen ?), de	1804	7	
Crofton, Robert	1871	54	
Dent, Amelia, <i>Mrs.</i>	1844	33	
Draper, Catherine, <i>Mrs.</i>	1833	28	
Driver, John H.	1857	39	
Duntzfeldt, Anna Abigail, <i>Mme.</i>	1781	1	
———, C. W.	...	1	
Eagle, Major Anne, <i>Mrs.</i>	1824	21	
From, Christian Wilhelm	1806 (1805?)	8	
Gibson, J.	1865	49	
Glassup, Richard	1878	56	
——— <i>Mrs.</i>	...	56	
——— Emma	1875	56	

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